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7 March 1985

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INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

FRANCE'S AFRICA POLICY EXAMINED

London AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL in English 16 Jan 85 V. 26, No 2, p 8

[Text] Rarely during the Fifth Republic has decision-making in African affairs been so concentrated in the hands of the Elysee. Indeed President Francois Mitterrand has now taken personal charge of the Chad dossier. The foreign ministry and the ministry of cooperation are virtually bystanders: Mitterrand consults a small group of advisers and takes all the main decisions.

For the most delicate of African missions, Mitterrand has tended to use his longstanding friends Francois de Grossouvre (a senior adviser) and Roland Dumas, who succeeded Claude Cheyson as foreign minister just prior to the Francophone summit in Burundi (AC Vol 25 No 25). Daily business is attended to by Guy Penne at the Elysee and his assistant, presidential son Christophe Mitterrand. The other Elysee faithfuls with access to the most highly classified dossiers are Hubert Vedrine, adviser for Arab affairs, advisers Jacques Attali and ex-revolutionary Regis Debray, and Gen Saulnier, security adviser. Defence minister Charles Hernu also certainly has his say, not least because there are now 12,560 French troops south of the Sahara--more than at any one time since the independence years. Africanists in the Parti Socialiste play a token role only.

Christian Nucci, minister of cooperation and development survived in November yet another cabinet reshuffle. But he is not taken seriously either in Africa or Parisian Africanist circles. His own ministry is in a state of advanced decomposition (AC Vol 25 No 20). At a time when it is responsible for development schemes around the globe, it is losing budgetary funding and personnel. Numerous dossiers are bogged down in a bureaucratic morass. The 1985 cooperation budget, for the first time, was cut by 3.8% to FF6.2 bn--in real terms about 10%. Despite rhetorical calls for solidarity with the third world, the cooperation effort does not appear to be a budgetary priority for the Mitterrand administration. Over 8,000 cooperant posts were cancelled for 1985. The amount of concessionary aid provided by the Fonds d'Aide et de Cooperation (FAC) will decline faster than the average rate of reduction of the French aid effort. The funds channelled through French non-governmental organisations, one of the regime's innovations, have been cut in real terms by about 25%. (The only area to avoid the financial scalpel is military assistance).

Most of the "politicos" from the era of Jean-Pierre Cot have been removed from office. The conservative technocrats now dominate. Nucci's scant knowledge of economics and his low profile has given extraordinary power to several civil service mandarins, including Antoine Frassetto, director of the means of development department, and Robert Thomas, deputy director of the projects department. They are supporting a "reform" package which is supposed to have the foreign ministry absorb the personnel and infrastructure of the cooperation ministry.

The driving force behind this move is the attempt of foreign ministry potentates to extend their administrative influence into new areas with all the patronage and career opportunities it opens up. Already the Mediterranean region has set up its own cooperation agency to sidestep the Paris bureaucracy. Other French regions are soon to follow. The ministry of cooperation is thus about to lose all its *raison d'être*, though several francophone regimes, for sentimental reasons, do not want it to be totally disbanded.

Aside from the disastrous Chadian saga, Paris is making a mess on the north African front. Its apparently pro-Moroccan tilt over the Western Sahara conflict and its extraordinarily soft-handed approach to Col Gadaffi has seriously strained France's relations with Algeria. Mitterrand's "private" trip to Morocco in August was a *faux pas*, and it drew attention to the fact that France remains Morocco's biggest arms supplier. Algeria has now held up two large commercial contracts--the Algiers metro and a radar system--upon which French companies were counting. The Algerian government has criticised particularly Hubert Vedrine (whose father has links with the Moroccan royal family) for favouring Morocco.

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INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

PHENOMENON OF AFRICAN ISLAM EXPLORED

Force for Political Change

Paris LE MONDE in French 20-21 Jan 85 p 4

[Article by Paul Balta: "Islam, Wind Behind It; Political Mobilizing Factor"]

[Text] Black Islam is on the march. Since the young states born out of colonization received their independence, Islam has taken a great leap forward and is still expanding. All observers agree on these observations. Out of the some 400 million people of the continent, almost half are Muslims.

In comparison, Christianity, which has experienced a qualitative renewal and seems to be resuming its development, but slowly and deliberately, now has about 75 million. The remainder is made up of animists and a handful of Jews (though they were quite numerous in the past), such as the Falashas of Ethiopia. It is true that the progress of the Catholics and Protestants has been countered by "loss" of those who have given up their faith to embrace Islam. However, this "loss" itself has been compensated by conversions of animists to Christianity, though animists tend to turn in large numbers to Islam.

What a history since the dazzling ride of the horsemen of Allah from the Arabian Peninsula, who, beginning in the 7th century, crossed North Africa to reach the Atlantic! Yet they did not go beyond the southern borders of the Sahara. By a phenomenon that still applies in Mauritania, the tsetse fly's biting of the horses slows Islam's penetration into the Ard-el-Soudan, the land of the blacks.

Converted Slaves

The Arabization and Islamization of the Maghreb was not completed until after the invasion of the Beni Hilal and Beni Soleim, tribes sent by the sultan of Egypt in the 11th century. Many of these several hundred thousand nomads settled down, but others, resisted by the local people, took 2 centuries to reach the barrier of the Atlantic. They spread as nomads throughout Mauritania, where they mingled with the Berber tribes. It was the merchants and Moorish marabouts of this region, on the one hand, and the Libyan shepherds on the other, who insured the Islamization of West Africa.

The Islamization of East Africa began in the 8th century, with the Abbasside empire going there to find the labor needed for the industrialized plantations of Iraq. Bantus, Zandj, and even kaffirs of Natal (the word kaffir comes from

the Arabic "kafer" meaning infidel, a concept that the Arabs used to justify their raids) were put in slavery and brought back in dhows. However, as Vincent Monteil notes in "Black Islam, a Religion for the Conquest of Africa," "from the time of the revolt of Zandj agricultural workers at Bassorah (middle of the 9th century), slave converts had the right to emancipation."

A lot has been said about the marks left on the black collective consciousness by the raids of the Arab traders, as this biting comment by an African leader puts it: "Yesterday they sold us, today they want to buy us with their oil money!"

An age-old institution, slavery, though condemnable, was practiced on all continents and amounted to a means of production: there were black slave traders well before the appearance of Islam, and from the 16th to 19th centuries the trade in blacks by whites resulted in transport of some 10 million people to the New World. We can conclude, at any rate, that slavery did not hamper the progress of Islam. How can we explain this phenomenon?

Islam often achieved new membership by demonstrating, depending on place and circumstances, its fighting, trading, cultural or social superiority. It also benefited from periods of economic upheaval and "social breakdown" that made it appear as an alternative. It then substituted a community form of life for another form in decline, and brought a rationality to the societies that embraced it.

Simple and Clear Faith

We can note a certain analogy between what happened in black Africa and in Southeast Asia, where the people evolved from a cosmogonic outlook as at Angkor and in Java (the king's palace is the center of everything) to a geographic outlook of the world (looking toward Mecca, going there on pilgrimage and coming in contact with other peoples), while unchanging time is replaced by chronological time, introduced by the concept of the end of the world expressed in the Koran.

Finally, they emerged from the fixed relationships imposed on the various elements of the social hierarchy to affirm the concept of the individual existing as himself (the words "me" and "I" did not exist in the Indonesian vocabulary before Islam), the result, among other things, of the egalitarian outlook of Islam and the thinking about death. Nevertheless, the individual is not regarded separately from the society in which he lives.

On the strictly religious level, Islam is a simple and clear faith: to join it, all you have to do is believe in the unity of God and in the mission of his prophet. No complicated mysteries, such as that of the Holy Trinity or the Immaculate Conception among the Catholics.

In summary, the ways of Allah do not appear impenetrable, like those of the Lord in Christianity. From the social point of view, Islam tolerates polygamy and has thus not contradicted the ancestral customs relating to distribution of tasks in basically agricultural societies. For their part, women favor

Islamization, which represents a promotion for them and gives them a share of the inheritance, which the tribal law did not.

In a general way, the Muslim religion seems to adapt better than others to the local cultural bases and to be easily integrated. Vincent Monteil writes further: "There seems to be no doubt that in the entire Muslim world one can distinguish five major ethnocultural areas: Arab Islam, Turkish Islam, Iranian-Indian Islam, Malayan Islam, and black Islam. It is the very fact that it has been adapted by the Africans who have adopted it that Islam is not 'felt' in Africa to be a foreign religion." It is very true that it has served as a cement to resist colonial penetration and that it is now practiced as a Third World religion.

Today, when the states that were born with independence and the elites formed in the West have often failed to achieve a development that provides a balanced and harmonious evolution of society, Islam appears as a highly mobilizing political factor, which the leaders in power cannot provide. Also, it has persuaded a number of governments that maintained ties with the Jewish state, and particularly members of the Islamic Conference Organization, to give their support to the cause of the Palestinian people and to condemn Israel's Judaization of Jerusalem, the third Islamic holy city after Mecca and Medina.

At the same time, Islam has been manifested, as elsewhere, through various movements (traditionalism, Sufism, modernism, activism). Also, Tehran, Riyadh, and Tripoli support more or less openly the movements within their sphere of influence, while other capitals, such as Cairo, Algiers or Baghdad, encourage a more "lay" approach. However, the big question is: between now and the year 2000 how will Islam help the African societies to bring themselves up to "world times," as Jacques Berque so well put it ("L'Islam au Temps du Monde," Paris, Sinbad, 1984).

Workshop on Islamism

Paris LE MONDE in French 20-21 Jan 85 pp 4,5

[Article by J. P. Peroncel-Hugoz: "Day on Islamism: Was Marx a Muslim?"]

[Text] It appears that most Orientalists no longer want to talk about "solidarity," "fundamentalism," or "extremism" when it is a matter of describing the violent, reactionary, or simply vociferous forms assumed over the past 10 years or so by a certain "militant" or "revolutionary" Islam.* They have decided to adopt the term "Islamism," now deprived of its neutral meaning, since it had been used thus far to refer to the Muslim religious doctrine as one refers to Judaism, Catholicism or Hinduism. In future, the term "Islam" will apply both to the religion and to the Muslim world.

* Islam takes a capital letter when it refers to the human community, the civilization (as one refers to the West), and a small letter when it refers to the doctrine (like Christianity, Buddhism, etc.).

As for the "Islamic fundamentalists" they will now be called "Islamists" a welcome neologism if only because it replaces two words with one.

These new terms, in particular, were broken in during the "Islamic Movements Personalities" Day held in mid-January at the Center for International Studies and Research (CERI), a "laboratory" associated since 1967 with the National Center for Scientific Research (CNRS). In existence since 1952, and operating under the sponsorship of the National Foundation for Political Sciences, the CERI has been experiencing a renewal of activity recently. It has some 40 permanent research staff, knowledgeable about the various foreign socio-political systems.

The Day on Islamism made it possible to bring together on the platform or in the hall a major part of the French-speaking Orientalists doing significant writing today on "islam" and "Islam." Individual sessions at the same level on southern Africa (5 February), China (7 February), and India (21 March) are being prepared.

At the meeting on Islamism, Olivier Roy, adviser to the Center for Analysis and Forecasting, established not long ago at the Foreign Office by Michel Jobert, began the proceedings by discussing the "Afghan Islamist movements," which today compose about half of the resistance to the Soviets. This brilliant Afghanologist noted, not without irony, that in the 1960's Westerners confused the Islamists in Kabul with the Marxist opposition... It is true that the Islamists of that period unintentionally confused the issue, to cite Régis Debray, today on the staff of President Mitterrand, and whom the latter now introduces as the "Gaullist of the Presidential Palace." Today, the communists in power in Afghanistan are very often former students of the well-known French-Afghan high school in Kabul, from which Major Mas'ud, one of the Islamist leaders of the resistance, was dismissed for "inadequacy in mathematics"...

Bernard Hourcade, who from 1978 to 1983 was director of the French Institute in Tehran, now closed, studied the "Islamic revolution--which one should call "Islamist," according to good logic--from the social-geographical angle. "In the expanding Iran of the Shah there developed millions of recently urbanized ambitious, wanting to rule. Islam was able to communicate with them. Today they are in power or benefiting from the change in government. They grow beards and undertake scientific study, often in the United States."

As noted on site by Bruno Etienne, professor at Provence University and prominent figure of the nonconformist Oriental school--the one that calls a cat a cat: "In the Maghreb, as in Afghanistan or in Egypt, the Islamists have emerged from scientific disciplines and/or from state religious teaching."

In trying to explain this phenomenon that is in their eyes illogical, Westerners keep expecting a modernist Islam, yet the avowed objective of the Islamists is to ""Islamize modernity and not at all to modernize Islam." Another observation by B. Etienne: "The Islamist movements, from Belgium to black Africa, are today financed primarily by states such as Saudi Arabia or Pakistan." In the view of the Provencal researcher: "The King of Morocco is

the only Arab-Muslim head of state able to respond to Islamism and capable of controlling it." The bets have been placed...

The Lebanese Islamist has been discussed in a very vivid way by Michel Seurat, scientific secretary of the (French) Center for Studies and Research on the Contemporary Middle East (CERMOC). He stayed in Bab-Tebane, a district containing more than 100,000 Sunni of Tripoli opposing 60,000 Alawi in Bal-Mohsen. According to Mr Seurat, Islamism, like pro-Palestinianism recently and Nasirism in the past, expresses the opposition of Tripoli Sunnis to the "Maronite state" of Beirut.

It is regrettable that the researcher adopted a polemical expression that conceals the basically Islamic-Christian nature of the Lebanese state, and that he also did not, with even one word, mention the assassinations and destruction inflicted on the Christians, who are a minority in Tripoli, almost daily for the past year in the capital of northern Lebanon. Mr Seurat does not believe in "endurance to the end of the Islamist line" in Lebanon. Another bet...

Finally, Gilles Kepel, a CNRS researcher, reiterated his views on Egyptian Islamism, already expressed in his "Prophete et Pharaon" (La Decouverte publisher, LE MONDE of 6 March 1984) and that somewhat parallel those of B. Hourcade on the "new-ambitious Muslims, urbanized rural people, not poorly off but intellectually frustrated by the occupation of the political field by the traditionalist theologians or by the Westernized laymen, and who have thus adopted the course of Islamism."

The discussions were often enlivened by humor--a rare commodity in respect to the Islam of our times--from the "patriarchs" of the Islamism field, Mohamed Arkoun, Jean Leca and Maxime Rodinson. The latter recounted that having said to Colonel al-Qadhdhafi: "Some affirm that some of your ideas are inspired by Marxism," the Libyan "guide" replied: "It was Marx who was a Muslim"...

Pervasive Influence

Paris LE MONDE in French 20-21 Jan 85 p 5

[Article by Christian Coulon: "South of the Sahara a 'Counter-Society' of 100 Million Souls"]

[Text] It is too often forgotten that only one Muslim out of six is an Arab. In the prodigious expansion of the religion of the Prophet, black Africa appears as a more and more favorable field of action, even though the bad memories of the raids and the treatment of slaves may have slowed the progress of the Koran. Why do the Muslims have the wind behind them south of the Sahara, and why has their faith become one of the political factors in the life of the continent?

Islam is often regarded as a religion external to black Africa. Its expansion is readily regarded as the result of the Arab interests and ambitions south of the Sahara. The deep and authentic Africa is supposedly

that of the ancestral beliefs and cults; while the religion of modernity is the one brought by the Christian missionaries, who trained an elite, who became the ruling class. African Islam is thus not taken seriously, being neither a religion of the roots nor one associated with the progress: a superficial religion, imposed or outdated.

However, there does exist a black Islam, that is, adapted to the African cultures, rethought not only in terms of the old structures and attitudes, but also of the present situations. Yet this does not mean that we are witnessing an independent Islam, or a schismatic one, cut off from the rest of the umma--the world community of Muslims. Islam is an active religion of long standing in black Africa. It has been creating its history for about 9 centuries. It began to spread in the 11th century to the Tekrour (on the banks of the Senegal river), then into the empire of Ghana. Later, the king of Mali, Kankan Moussa, made a celebrated pilgrimage (1324-1325) to the holy places in Mecca, a pilgrimage of which the Arab chroniclers preserved a surprised remembrance. In 1352, Ibn Batouta observed that the subjects of this empire "have great zeal to learn by heart the sublime Koran." The development of the religion of the Prophet in Sudan (the future French colony that later became Mali) gave birth to famous intellectual centers (such as Timbuktu).

In the course of the following centuries, a vast Islamic revolution took place in West Africa, under the leadership of individuals such as El Hadj Omar or Ousmane Dan Fodio, denouncing the old political order and setting themselves up as a force for renewal in the face of European imperialism. This revolution continued in a more peaceful and silent way under colonization, which succeeded in using the training capabilities and economic dynamism of the Muslim leaders. Today, Islam's penetration into the black continent is both the product of this history and the expression of the changes underway in these societies.

Independent World

This importance of Islam in black Africa is evident first of all in statistics. There is well and truly a Muslim black Africa composed of more than 100 million followers (about one-quarter of the population), mainly in West Africa, but also in Somalia (entirely Islamized), Ethiopia (where about half the population is Muslim), Tanzania, Kenya, and as far as Malawi. This religion is currently gaining ground remarkably, particularly in areas of social innovation par excellence such as the big cities of Abidjan or Lagos.

As D. Cruise O'Brien wrote, the primary great strength of Islam in black Africa was that it "served as a cultural shield against European imperialism" and that it was able to develop its own organization and culture.¹ On the one hand, Islam raised a barrier that the colonial authorities could not surmount. The resistance to these authorities sometimes assumed an important aspect, that Islam constituted a world, a culture apart from the European supremacy. It represented an independent world that the administration could try to control, but whose leadership, in final analysis, escaped them. Whereas, Christianity was the continuation, on the religious level, of the supremacy of the whites,² Islam was an African matter. Also, this worldwide religion gave

the Africans a system of beliefs, an international network, and an instrument for communication capable of competing with the Western cultural affirmations.

On the other hand, African Islam was able to find a balance between its participation in the Islamic world as a whole and the maintenance of an individual identity. Islamization, with a few exceptions (northern Chad, the Sudan, and in some respects the eastern coast), did not result in Arabization of the converted peoples. Though the Arab countries, and more broadly Arab culture, have a favored symbolic status for every Muslim, though the Islamic holy places attract the most zealous (or most well off...) of African Muslims, and though African scholars still look toward the great universities of al-Azhar (Egypt) or Karaouine (Morocco), that does not mean therefore that African Muslims have an inferiority complex toward their co-religious in the north and strive to assimilate with them.

Marabouts, Brotherhoods, and Associations

The significant progress of Arab language and culture in black Africa is due to the cooperation policy of the Arab oil-producing countries, and particularly the students they receive in their universities. However, the "Arabizers," though they have the wind in their favor, are far from having the authority and power of the brotherhoods and their leaders the marabouts, who are indeed authentically African leaders.

The Sufi brotherhoods have the allegiance of a large number of African Muslims. Some of them were founded by Africans (the Murids in Senegal); others are of Arab origin and are part of larger international networks (such as the Tidjanis). However, all have an independent organization locally, with their own holy places, religious centers, and especially their own leaders.

The Islamic penetration into black Africa is very committed to the structure of collective living and the security that this religion offers. Islam is not a private or internal matter; it is above all a way of life; it permeates the daily social practices.

The Muslims of the Ivory Coast, Senegal or Tanzania are not all perfect believers; their knowledge of the Koran is often markedly inadequate, and they do not always respect the prohibitions. Nevertheless, they participate with intensity in an Islamic way of life: their daily life is marked by a Muslim sociability, a manner of being linked one to the other, and of helping each other. As the old forms of collective life are modified or decline, the community of believers remains, despite its internal divisions, to offer new acceptance structures, to recreate a group atmosphere.

Also, there should be no surprise at the strong thrust of Islam in the towns. The urban environment is a world of insecurity, competition, and often of despair. The Muslim community, by contrast, recreates a family, clan and village environment. A district life often develops around the mosque, and in many cases the imam is the indisputable representative of the residents.

In the past few years we have seen the expansion in the cities of black Africa of Islamic associations of all kinds. Their objectives vary (some have

educational goals, while others are to a greater extent propaganda organs), however all provide a place where the "brothers" gather, where mutual assistance is the rule. The collective events that these associations organize (religious singing session or pilgrimage to a holy place) show their capability to bring together. This is true, for example, of the Lamu women, in Kenya, who take advantage of the Muslim holidays to emerge from their closed universe to meet, picnic, and chant satirical verses that have nothing to do with religion.³

Merchants of the Savannah

To these horizontal relations are added ties of the vertical type that link the brotherhood chief (cheikh) to his disciples. These charismatic leaders, recipients of the baraka--divine grace, have in some societies succeeded in supplanting the old chiefs in prestige and power. However, this popularity of the cheikh is not based only on his supernatural attributes, but also on the material resources that he can marshal for the benefit of his faithful. He has to be above all a protector (or at least to give the illusion of this), and thus provide services. We can thus understand why the Sufis do not practice only in prayers and retreat; in order to maintain their following, they involve themselves in the world, conduct commercial activities, and become businessmen.

Thus, economic activism is one of the basic elements of the vigor of Islam in Africa. Islam is spread there in large part due to the activity of Muslim merchants. In West Africa, the Diulas, Hausas and Wolofs, in particular, established particularly dynamic economic networks. Often, these merchants were from outside the societies in which they were working: belonging to Islam strengthened their ties and gave them bases for the organization necessary for development of their activities. Moreover, Islam, as a worldwide religion, was both an ideological and material factor favoring travel and mobility.⁴

They were the ones who in many regions of Africa opened up to the market peoples living traditionally in self-subsistence. Among these peoples they enjoyed a social prestige, perhaps ambiguous, but reflecting new behavior. Their style and their knowledge were admired and, though no doubt superficially, imitated, their wealth envied, and even their language adopted. The conversions followed quite naturally, since these "merchants of the savannah" were also evangelists inspired by their religion, and sometimes representing one brotherhood or another.

Colonization did not basically harm this Muslim trade, despite the presence of new European or Lebanese competitors. Moreover, the "colonial peace" opened up new areas to it; and the addition of Western products broadened the range of its activities. Later, with independence, the development plans did not outshine this sector, which, in final analysis, by its flexibility and its business sense, faced better the prevailing economic risks than the big state corporations or mixed companies that were supposed to be the ideal development tools. Also, at a time when the economic situation in Africa appears serious, the African governments are beginning to understand the importance that should

be assigned to these economic agents, who were believed to have been bypassed by the march of history.

However, it would be wrong to confine the economic activities of the Muslims to the informal sector. Furthermore, this sector is in reality sometimes organized into very large commercial enterprises, controlled by "big shots,"... among whom one finds a number of brotherhood figures. At any rate, in Dakar or Kano (Nigeria) you find some large Muslim enterprises, which are even more well-known and popular since they openly practice Islam (as if their success required a religious sanction) and maintain, in the name of Muslim morality, many dependents. In the public attitude, this generosity contrasts with the egoism of the public officials and political figures.

The role of Muslims in the agricultural field is less extensive, except in Senegal and to some degree in Tanzania, where the brotherhoods have started up virtual agricultural communities. However, the constraints of the world market and the urban pressure have forced the "agricultural" brotherhoods to reconvert, in which they seem to be succeeding very well.

Islam's expansion in Africa seems to be closely related to the inability of the states and modern elites to promote new forms of identity and solidarity, and to implement a realistic and concrete development policy. Islam's great trump card in this context is that on various levels it is able, if not to present an entire substitute program, at least to "improvise" other ways of doing things and offer interim measures. It is much closer to the civilian society and less removed from its dynamics than the governments and their administrations, which, though powerful, are in many respects cut off from these dynamics.

Refuge and Pressure Group

First of all, Islam can be a refuge or a counter-authority. That is one of the classic themes of Sufism, whose brotherhood structures sanction the implementation. Also, one wonders whether the current upheavals may strengthen this point of view. Sometimes this desire to be apart from the world or to define one's own space within it gives rise to mistrust by governments. However, the latter, on the basis of political realism, also try to make political intermediaries out of the religious leaders of these states within the state. This was and remains largely true in the case of northern Nigeria and Senegal.

In other societies where Islam is in a minority or marginal position, the Islamic mobilization is limited to preserving the autonomy of the community, ensuring acceptance of its difference, and little by little trying to find its role in the political society. In this, the Muslim capabilities for organization and pressure are determinative. Voltan Islam or Kenyan Islam have adopted this strategy, even though more radical movements are developing there.⁵

More overtly political are the frontal mobilizing organizations. They are not seeking evasion or accommodation but offensive. Broadly, one can identify two types of Islamic political activism. The first is the popular utopias and

prophetic agitation. The recent adventures of Maitatsin and his disciples in northern Nigeria are typical of these religious turmoils that bring together, in a millennial explosion, the oppressed and the uprooted.⁶ The second is of a fundamentalist nature. It recruits primarily among a frustrated petty bourgeoisie or among a youth disillusioned with Marxism (like the Moslem Students Association in Nigeria). Its message condemns the compromises with the West, the "moral decadence" and the "corruption." This counter-elite seeks in Islamic knowledge a response to contemporary problems.

However, one can question the outcome that these militant movements offer. On the one hand, they have not thus far shown themselves capable of uniting the Muslim community behind them (in black Africa the women, in particular, remain immune to this Islamic austerity, while they continue to be very active in more open Muslim groups); on the other hand, they run up against the old Islamic leadership, who, while benefiting from this religious revival, try to limit it. Finally, we should not ignore the governments' capability to recover, especially when these movements hardly have other ideologies to propose as replacements.

In summary, Islam is making progress in black Africa. It is demonstrating a more and more active presence in the daily life, and it is applying increased pressure on the governments. However, it operates more as a counter-society or a pressure group than as a political force capable of defining and implementing clear objectives. Also, let us not forget that in most of the African states the Muslims must accomodate with other religions. Realism demands.

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FOOTNOTES

1. D. Cruise O'Brien, "La Filiere Musulmane: Confreries Soufies et Politique en Afrique Noire" [The Muslim Network: Sufi Brotherhoods and Politics in Black Africa], POLITIQUE AFRICAINE, I (4), 1981.
2. Editor's note: It should be remembered that Christianity spread in Africa from Egypt to Abyssinia between the 1st and 4th centuries independent of any conquest or political penetration.
3. F. Le Guennec-Coppens, "Femmes Voilees de Lamu," Paris, Research on Civilizations Editions, 1983.
4. See the book by J.-L. Amselle, "Les Negociants de la Savane," Paris Anthropos, 1977.
5. On Voltan Islam, see the article by R. Otayek in the information bulletin of the research group on popular forms of political action (in bibliography); on Kenyan Islam, see the work of F. Constantin.
6. See G. Nicolas, "Guerre Sainte a Kano," POLITIQUE AFRICAINE, I(4), 1981.

9920

CSO: 3419/252

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

NIGERIAN MINISTER ON FORMATION OF AFRICAN HIGH COMMAND

AB111720 Lagos International Service in English 1630 GMT 11 Feb 85

[Text] The Nigerian minister of defense, Maj Gen Domkat Bali, has called for subregional defense and security arrangements as a prelude to the establishment of an African high command. He said that the subregional defense and security plans as proposed by ECOWAS countries were necessary because the formation of a defense alliance requires strong partners to support it financially and politically.

General Bali, who was speaking in an interview with NAN [NEWS AGENCY OF NIGERIA], stated, however, that the establishment of such a high command could not be achieved soon because of the high cost involved and the lack of political will. The defense minister explained that the NATO and Warsaw Pacts were sustainable because the United States and the Soviet Union were prepared to support them with the necessary financial resources. The minister was optimistic that a common military unit for the continent would be possible in the near future through joint training exercises and better understanding of such a program.

Speaking on the proposed amphibious and airborne corps for the Nigerian Army, General Bali explained that it would provide the army with the unit to fight in Lake Chad creeks, as well as a mobile unit for many paratroops. On the defense industries corporation, the minister maintained that the manufacturing of arms was limited to the immediate requirement of the armed forces.

CSO: 3400/498

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

SECURITY OF LAKE CHAD--The Nigerian news agency has reported that "deadlock" had been reached at the end of the first meeting of the joint patrol teams for the security of Lake Chad. The four parties representing Chad, Cameroon, Niger and Nigeria had failed to agree on "the harmonisation of 'equidistance of the patrol areas'" within the four countries. On January 11, Cameroon radio reported that Niger's Minister of Foreign Affairs and Co-operation had said during a visit to Cameroon that while his country respected the "sovereignty" of Nigeria in closing its borders, this action had inflicted "sufferings" on Niger and that he hoped for a re-opening before too long.
[Text] [London TALKING DRUMS in English 21 Jan 85 p 24]

CSO: 3400/567

ANGOLA

DIFFICULTIES, SHORTAGES CAUSED BY WAR CONTINUE

Lisbon TEMPO in Portuguese 4 Jan 85 p 26

[Text] Reports from various sources describe the Angolan capital as being in a state of progressive decline and the same is true of the other cities in the north and south of the country.

Persons who have recently come from the Angolan capital say that "the town council of Luanda does not have personnel available for cleaning or repairing the public streets. The call for volunteers asking for the cooperation of residents in good health (adults and even children) has again resulted in total failure. No one showed up. The people say that they lack the strength necessary for hard, strenuous labor since they are suffering from hunger and also that there is another unappealing factor involved, namely, that they would not be paid for their work."

Another of our sources also reports that the people "continue to navigate in a sea of troubles of every kind. And, with regard to the food supply, these people, in general, are becoming accustomed to forced fasting so that they can purchase the bread of the worst quality that is distributed by allotment upon presentation of the respective ration voucher."

However, the same sources stress that "the politicians get along just fine and suffer no shortage of food supplies, not even of the best drinks, since they have free access to the commissaries of the diplomatic corps and the cooperative units. And they are affected by no shortage of anything."

On the other hand, Manuel Bernardo de Sousa, minister of Transport and Communications, has, unexpectedly, just dismissed high-ranking officials of the Angolan air transport agency, among whom was Commander Rui Alberto Filomeno de Sa (Dibala), who served as general manager of the TAAG [Angolan Airlines] and his assistants in the areas of Administration and Operations, Jacinto Mateus and Joaquim Tomas de Carvalho, respectively.

Also affected by the reduction in forces in that sector, although no plausible explanation was officially given to account for the fact, were the managers of the departments of Warehousing and Supply, Maintenance,

on-board Assistance, Support and Commercial Operations and the cabinet chiefs of the ministries of Public Relations, Enterprise Planning, Inspection and also the director of the technical personnel cadre.

According to reports that we are unable to confirm, it seems that the dismissals are due to the fact that the parties concerned are involved in million-dollar rackets and that some of them are deeply implicated in the diamond traffic.

Meanwhile, according to credible sources, certain North American banks have offered to finance all activities connected with the oil-producing industry. As of now, it seems that the Morgan Bank has guaranteed to finance a gas-injection project with the contribution of 25.5 million dollars (about 4.3 million contos).

Other banks, also American, would be willing to finance the Takula project involving large oil deposits with the amount of 70 million dollars (about 11.9 million contos), to be granted in phases.

It is reported that an agreement, also with an American banking institution, has already been initialed for this same Takula project, phase 4, involving the amount of 96 million dollars, that is, about 15.6 million contos.

At the present time, Angola produces more than 200 barrels of oil per day. According to known figures, production reached the amount of 73 million barrels on the last day of December, the equivalent of a gross receipt on the order of 1 billion 900,000 dollars, which amount represents something in the neighborhood of 323 million contos. This increase is to be attributed to the entry into full operation of the Takula field, which is regarded as one of the largest and richest in the entire Cabinda territory.

The exploration for oil in this area begun in successive phases, was carried out by 11 American companies, which accounts for the fact that American banks were immediately interested in making the above financial proposals.

UNITA's Military Victories

Meanwhile, in a communique signed by Jonas Savimbi and distributed in Lisbon, the rebel leader states that the year 1984 came to a close with resounding military victories of his movement over the forces of the government and the Cuban mercenaries.

According to the communique, "the MPLA and the Cubans continue to massacre the Angolan people in Huambo, Benguela and Ndalatando (the former city of Salazar), as in the case of what happened on 26 December, under the impassive eye and with the connivance of international opinion and the complicity of the multinational companies.

"Throughout 1984, UNITA became the sole armed political organization capable of expanding armed resistance to Cuban domination throughout the entire country, including the capital, Luanda.

"The MPLA reports victories it cannot substantiate, but UNITA fights the MPLA's distortions of the truth with palpable facts, such as the events that recently took place in Kafunfo on 29 December.

"As for the withdrawal of the Cuban troops from Angola about which there has been so much talk, everything the MPLA will be saying is a lie as the year 1985 will show.

"The MPLA does not have the legs with which to walk under its own power. The strongmen of the MPLA must have the Cubans to protect them from their own coreligionists as was the case during the events of May 1977."

The communique also says that "following the Cubans are the multinational firms that are helping to suppress the Angolan people: Gulf Oil, Texaco, ELF [Gasoline and Lubricants Company of France] Aquitaine, DIAMANG [Angola Diamond Company], PETROBRAS [Brazilian Oil Company] and AEROSPACIAL among others.

"UNITA is fighting for the victory of democracy and freedom through the elimination of totalitarianism and violence against the Angolan people. We wonder about the reason behind the great concern of the 'democratic' West for a reactionary oligarchy."

"The entire territory of Angola is considered as an aggregate of war zones, with the exception, for the time being, of the province of Mocamedes. The foreign technicians who are helping the MPLA and the Cubans to massacre our people will always be regarded as enemies."

"On 29 December, 9 days after the Cuango mines were taken, the UNITA forces took the mines of Kafunfo by storm. The 179th Brigade of the FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] lost 130 men killed and 15 captured."

"Captured as well were Alen [sic] Michael, Glen Foreman and Paul Huggins, British citizens, and 17 Philipinos, who were attempting to put the destroyed mines back into operation by January."

"After heavy bombardment carried out by 3 MIG-21's and 4 MI-24 helicopters and lasting 2 hours, there appeared over Kafunfo a Hercules L-383-30, with the registration number 242-S, belonging to Trans-American Airlines, California. In the midst of a combat operation, the anti-aircraft units of UNITA took the plane for an enemy aircraft. Seriously hit, the plane was forced to land and the pilots were captured."

And, the communique states in closing: "Once again UNITA is wondering about the reason for which the foreign affairs office of the U.S. State Department allows American planes, which may well be piloted by American citizens, to be risked in combat zones in the service of an illegitimate government that has no future."

ANGOLA

MPLA STATEMENT CALLS FOR SA WITHDRAWAL, DIALOGUE

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 4 Feb 85 p 8

[Text]

LISBON. — Angola yesterday accused South Africa of maintaining a climate of war in Angolan territory but said it was open to a dialogue for peace.

The ruling Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA), in a statement issued in Lisbon by the official Angolan news agency (Angop), called for the withdrawal of South African troops from Angola and independence for South West Africa.

It also accused Pretoria of supporting Unita.

"This direct and massive support of South Africa, the occupation of part of our territory by its army and the continuing occupation of Namibia are prolonging not only the climate of war in which we live but also the survival of the puppet groups (of Unita)," the MPLA said.

But it added: "We will continue to be open to fruitful and realistic dialogue, characterised by good sense and motivated by a desire to take serious decisions to preserve peace."

Peace talks between South Africa and Angola have stalled over the timing of a withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola, which Pretoria demands as a condition for SWA independence.

In a separate dispatch, Angop quoted the leader of the Swapo guerrilla group, Sam Nujoma, as saying South Africa planned to continue its rule over SWA in defiance of the United Nations.

Mr Nujoma, speaking at a news conference in the Angolan capital, Luanda, said the plan for the Namibian Multi-Party Conference (MPC) to form an interim government in the territory was a delaying tactic on the part of Pretoria.

"Having failed in its attempts to stifle the struggle of Swapo on every front, the apartheid regime now turns to the old idea of creating an interim government with the sole aim of perpetuating the illegal occupation of our country," he said. — Sapa-Reuter.

CSO: 3400/555

CAMEROON

CHINESE DELEGATION VISIT TRIBUNE OFFICES

Yaounde CAMEROON TRIBUNE in French No 3154, 16-17 Dec 84 p 5

[Text] Our editorial offices were visited yesterday by a delegation of Chinese journalists. The delegation, which arrived in our country on 12 December, went directly to Bamenda where it attended the fifth agricultural and livestock show before returning to Yaounde on Sunday evening. The delegation which is headed by Wang Renghi, deputy chief editor of the bimonthly RED FLAG and member of the CCP Central Committee with the rank and prerogatives of a deputy minister, also includes Zeng Ping, chief editor of Peking Radio, Mrs Dai Yuzhang, deputy head of the division for French-speaking countries and regions in the International Liaison Department of the Chinese National Press Association.

Yesterday our Chinese colleagues met with the deputy chief editor of the CAMEROON TRIBUNE, Rene Claude Mve Mintsa, who received them in the editorial office building. He briefed our guests on the structures and the operation of our great national daily. As a matter of fact the Chinese journalists were very curious to hear about the CAMEROON TRIBUNE and about the people who produce it. Treating them as colleagues, Mve Mintsa answered the many questions he was asked by our guests and did so in clear and specific terms describing the strong and weak points of our newspaper.

The meeting was friendly and fruitful as Wang Renzhi admitted when it ended. He said that the meeting had enabled them to get a better idea of the nature of our paper and all about the actual conditions in Cameroon. Our Chinese colleagues had already started discovering our country in Bamenda where, according to Wang, they saw how much our country has achieved in the agricultural sector in the last few years.

Later on, the Chinese delegation visited the editorial room of CAMEROON TRIBUNE and the printing section which puts out our great national daily and the English language weekly of the same name published by the SOPECAM (Cameroonian Press and Publications Association). The Chinese journalists are scheduled to leave Cameroon tomorrow.

8796
CSO: 3419/231

CAPE VERDE

JOINT COMMISSION WITH CUBA TO IMPROVE TRADE RELATIONS

Praia VOZ DI POVO in Portuguese 19 Dec 84 p 2

/Text/ The fifth Joint Cuba-Cape Verde Commission, which met in Havana from the 10th to the 12th of this month, marked a new stage in expanding trade relations between the two countries, according to statements made in a speech in Cuba by the chief of the Cape Verde delegation, Comrade Osvaldo Lopes da Silva.

During the meeting various aspects of Cuban-Cape Verde cooperation were discussed, namely fisheries, rural development, housing and urban development, education, culture and sports.

Since Cuba has a great deal of experience in catching, preparation and complete processing of lobsters for export, it would be interested in training Cape Verde technicians in methods that could eventually be used in Cape Verde.

Another topic of discussion was the idea of Cape Verde buying iron and cement ships for fishing. This idea will be studied by the Cape Verde Government.

In the field of trade exchange it was agreed that our country will hold an exhibition and sales show of crafts and furniture in Cuba.

Comrade Osvaldo Lopes da Silva signed with Cuban Minister of Foreign Relations Isidoro Malmierca a cultural agreement protocol showing the great interest of both parties in strengthening the existing relations in various fields of cooperation.

As to health and social affairs the idea that Cuba would take some patients in need of evacuation was discussed. Also in this field the possibility that Cuba would send documents and receive a Cape Verde delegation to study Cuban possibilities in the field of social aid was discussed. In this protocol it was also agreed that technical cooperation will be maintained by sending new medical teams and/or having those who are already in our country remain there.

According to one member of the Cape Verde delegation who took part in this latest meeting, new horizons of cooperation are being opened at the level of rural development, namely in the field of agriculture and livestock. In this connection, Cuba offered to train apprentices--especially in agriculture--and will offer fruit tree seeds to Cape Verde.

Regarding livestock, Cuba showed interest in helping Cape Verde in the field of artificial insemination, either by sending experts or by training Cape Verdian technicians.

Cooperation in the field of housing and urban development will be increased through sending Cuban experts for cooperation in this field.

The chief of the Cape Verde delegation was received by important members of the Cuban executive branch, specifically, the vice president of the State Council, Juan Almeida Bosque, who has already made an official visit to Cape Verde, and by the minister of commerce.

In addition to visits to industrial installations and areas of tourist interest, our delegation met with a group of Cape Verde students.

As we said, the Cape Verde delegation was headed by the minister of economy and finance and included members of the General Office of Fisheries, General Secretariat of the Ministry of Education and Culture, General Office of Trade and Cooperation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and the firm Arca Verde. The Cuban delegation was headed by the minister of justice.

11635

CSO: 3442/146

CAPE VERDE

ILHA DO MAIO DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

Praia VOZ DI POVO in Portuguese 26 Dec 84 p 2

/Text/ The Ilha do Maio cement factory, whose initial work is already in progress, will produce about 64,000 tons of cement a year, for national use, it was learned by VOZ DI POVO from a good source.

The total cost of this project, to be concluded in July 1988, is about \$27 million, and it is financed by the African Development Fund and by capital of the enterprise.

On the other hand, the beginning of the preparatory work for the construction of a dock of 160 meters and 5,000 ton capacity on the Ilha do Maio was postponed to April of next year.

Construction of warehouses, roads, quarters for administrative services and loading and unloading equipment are some of the goals included in this project, to be concluded in July 1988.

It should be remembered that Minister of Economy and Finances Osvaldo Lopes da Silva signed three agreements dealing with the projects mentioned above with the vice chairman of the African Development Bank group in Abidjan on 20 December.

These agreements amounted to \$30.5 million, of which \$24.2 million came from the African Development Fund, and \$6.3 million from the Special Nigerian Fund.

The budget of this project is estimated at \$10 million, of which \$6.3 million are from the Special Nigerian Fund, \$2.9 million from the African Development Fund, and the rest from the Cape Verde Government.

11635
CSO: 3442/146

CAPE VERDE

BRIEFS

SWEDISH AGENCY SIGNS ACCORD--"I deeply appreciate the efforts made by the Cape Verde Government, especially in the field of reforestation aimed at soil conservation" said Anders Forsse, the chairman of SIDA (Swedish Agency for International Development) when leaving our country for his return to Sweden on 8 December. During an informal conversation with a VOZ DI POVO reporter, he said: "I was especially impressed by the perseverance and the way in which the Cape Verde authorities have handled the aid given by Sweden, as well as the efforts of the Cape Verde Government toward the improvement of the socio-economic condition of the people." On the last day of their stay in our country, the Swedish delegation signed with its Cape Verde counterparts an agreement for the 2-year period 1985-86 for an amount of close to 1 million contos. /Excerpt/ /Praia VOZ DI POVO in Portuguese 15 Dec 84 p 2/ 11635

CSO: 3442/146

CHAD

DECREE CITES PENALTIES FOR EMBEZZLEMENT, RELATED CRIMES

AB121710 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French 1845 GMT 11 Feb 85

[Excerpts] Ordinance No 3 establishes a special court of justice dealing with the repression of embezzlement, misappropriation of public funds, and the obtaining of public property under false pretenses. Under the ordinance, a special court of justice with [words indistinct] SCSJ [expansion unknown] consisting of a president, 2 counselors, 10 jurors, 2 government prosecutors, and 2 (?policemen).

The infringements envisaged below by the ordinance are punishable as follows:

When the infringement concerns an amount of over 30 million [CFA francs] it is punishable by death; when the value of the property or fund involved ranges between 15 and 30 million CFA francs, it is punishable by life imprisonment with hard labor; when the value is more than 7 million but less than 15 million CFA francs, 10 to 20 years of imprisonment with hard labor; when the value ranges between 3 and 7 million CFA francs, it is punishable by 6 to 9 years of imprisonment with hard labor.

When the value is more than 1 million CFA francs but less than 3 million CFA francs, it is punishable by 3 to 5 years imprisonment; when the value ranges between 500,000 CFA francs and 1 million CFA francs, it is punishable by 24 to 33 months of imprisonment; when the value is more than 100,000 CFA francs but less than 500,000 CFA francs, it is punishable by 12 to 20 months imprisonment; when the value is equal to or less than 100,000 CFA francs, it is punishable by 6 to 10 months imprisonment.

CSO: 3419/268

CHAD

GOVERNMENT ISSUES DECREE ON TRAVEL PERMITS

AB121239 Ndjamea Domestic Service in French 1845 GMT 11 Feb 85

[Text] It is indispensable to know who enters or leaves a country and, incidentally, the purpose of his trip. Strengthened by this generally acknowledged regulation, the Chadian Government has just issued a decree reminding everyone, both nationals or foreigners, of the need to make themselves known when they are entering or leaving Chad.

The decree has fixed the rate to be paid for acquiring a travel permit or a pass at 3,000 CFA, and 600 CFA francs for students and student trainees going back to the countries where they study.

The decree also provides for exceptions; the following persons are exempted from securing a travel permit or a pass: members of the government, the National Consultative Council, the Central Committee of the National Union for Independence and Revolution, civil servants holding a mission order, and the personnel of diplomatic missions and international organizations accredited in Chad. The exception also applies to tourists and all other persons being evacuated for medical reason, as well as technical assistance personnel on a mission, on leave or at the end of stay in Chad.

Lastly, concerning the inhabitants of the border areas, the Ministry of Interior and Administrative Reform will issue instructions determining conditions under which these people will be submitted to the clauses of the decree.

CSO: 3419/268

CHAD

BRIEFS

NEW BEAC MONEY WITHDRAWN--Ndjamena, 6 February (AFP)--Chad has demanded, and obtained, the withdrawal of a new bank-note issued throughout the Central African Franc Zone because the note shows a map of Chad with its northern, rebel-held part, omitted, it was announced here today. The note, worth 1,000 CFA francs (2.1 dollars at the current exchange rate) was issued by the Bank of Central African States (BEAC) and printed in France. It carries a map showing the bank's member-countries--Chad, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Gabon, Equatorial Guinea and Congo. However the northern third of Chad, which has been held by Libyan-backed rebel forces since 1983, is missing from the map. Officials at the bank's headquarters in Yaounde, Cameroon said the offending notes were being withdrawn and described the incident as a "regrettable blunder." Notes worth several hundred million CFA francs (480 CFA equals 1 dollar) were currently in circulation, they added. The bank is fully responsible for deciding on the design of its notes, which it then has printed in France. CFA (African Financial Community) francs are linked to the French franc at a fixed exchange rate of 50 CFA to 1 French franc. Financial specialists here said it would be "astonishing" if such an inaccuracy in the design of a bank-note had occurred by accident. The design of a note was a long and complicated process, they added. [Text] [Paris AFP in English 1651 GMT 6 Feb 85 AB]

CSO: 3400/496

CONGO

BRIEFS

NEW PUBLICATIONS--Brazzaville, 6 February (AFP)--The Congolese press was enriched with two new papers on Tuesday. They are LE STADE [THE STADIUM], a weekly sports newspaper, and CONGO-MAGAZINE, monthly information magazine headed respectively by Stephen Malonga and Gaspard Mpan. LE STADE and CONGO-MAGAZINE, which have a circulation of 10,000 and 5,000 copies respectively, are published in Brazzaville by the Congolese Ministry of Information and Posts and Telecommunications. [Excerpts] [Paris AFP in French 1306 GMT 6 Feb 85 AB]

CSO: 3419/269

ETHIOPIA

WATER SUPPLY FOR ADDIS ABABA

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 4 Jan 85 pp 1, 5

[Article by Aselefech Getachew]

[Excerpts] With the possible anticipation that there may be insufficient rainfall in the coming rainy season, plans have been made to conserve water that will meet the need of Addis Ababans for a period of 18 months.

This was disclosed by Comrade Ayele Habte-Michael, general manager of the Addis Ababa Water and Sewerage Authority. Comrade Ayele said that the Authority supplies water that meets the standard set by WHO and that the existing quality is always maintained.

He further went on to say that 64 percent of the water supply of Addis Ababa comes from Legedadi and 33 percent from Gefersa, while one percent Gefersa, while one percent comes from ground water. However, the manager stated, some industries have their own borehole water system to supplement the city water supply. This practice is very useful and is encouraged by the Authority.

Comrade Ayele noted that at present the daily demand of water in Addis Ababa has grown up to one hundred twenty thousand cubic metres. The Authority, however, has the capacity of supplying only eighty thousand cubic metres of water out of which some 22 percent is lost every day due to illegal connection, defective water metre, leakage from old pipes, some of which are over forty years old. Last year the shortage was even more acute because of the old filtration systems both at Legedadi and Gefersa. However, the shortage of water this year is being minimized through technical improvements in the filtration system, Comrade Ayele explained.

"As a solution to this problem," he pointed out, "a shift system has been introduced in the supply of water for twenty four hours. The rationing of water can vary from area to area but no area gets water for twenty four hours. People who directly get water from the pipe can feel the shortage more. At present there is a reservoir that can contain fifty thousand cubic metres of water. In the very near future a reservoir with a capacity of holding thirty thousand cubic metres will become operational."

Regarding the tackling of the shortage of water supply for Addis Ababa, Comrade Ayele said that the Authority has developed and cleared springs, drilled deep wells and checked its potability. Besides, new boreholes are being drilled which will be connected to the system. Fortunately enough, a promising artesian big well has been spotted out in one locality within the city, it was learned. This artesian well can be instrumental in investigating more ground water potentials in Addis Ababa and tap it for future water supply for the city. The artesian well is quite economical in that it doesn't need to undergo any purification. It is pure for drinking and it is not exposed to evaporation because it has a constant temperature, Comrade Ayele further explained.

The general manager noted that Addis Ababa being a growing city and therefore needs more water in the future, reconnaissance study is being carried out to investigate the water resource within the capital and its environs within a radius of 30 to 40 kilometres. He said that as a result of such a study, Addis Ababa will have enough water for the coming forty years which will be enough for eight million people.

CSO: 3400/586

ETHIOPIA

BRIEFS

CHINESE RELIEF AID DELEGATION---Mrs Yang Chun, Vice-President of the Red Cross of the People's Republic of China, Sunday left here for Peking after delivering relief supplies to help victims and touring drought-hit areas. Mrs Chun and members of her delegation during its two-weeks stay in Ethiopia also held talks with officials of the Ministry of Health, the Relief and Rehabilitation Commission and the Ethiopian Red Cross Society on the concerted efforts that must be mounted to combat the current drought. In a statement she gave at Bole International Airport prior to her departure, Mrs Chun stated that she was able to feel the gravity of the drought affecting millions of Ethiopians as a result of the visit she paid to the drought hit areas, and particularly to the Batti Shelter Camp. She noted that commendable efforts are being exerted to combat the drought. In this connection, she said that she had witnessed the proper distribution of the donations secured from donor organizations and the international community and expressed satisfaction on the coordinated efforts being undertaken to overcome the problem. Mrs Chun pledged that on her return home she would convey the real situation to the government and people of China and to the country's Red Cross thereby seeking better ways for securing further donations for drought victims. Mrs Chun and members of her delegation were seen off on departure by Comrade Dr Dawit Zewde, Chairman of the Ethiopian Red Cross Society and other officials of the Society and Ambassador Zhae Yuan of China to Revolutionary Ethiopia. (ENA) [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 15 Jan 85 p 1]

GREEK GOVERNMENT DONATIONS--The Greek government has approved a donation of 85 tons of various kinds of foods, two tons of medicines and 228 tents in aid of compatriots afflicted by the drought. The 228 tents and five tons of children's food arrived here Friday and the rest will reach within the coming five days according to the Greek Embassy in Ethiopia. It was also disclosed that the Greek government in the past donated 134 tons of various kinds of foods to drought affected compatriots. Similarly, the Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (RRC) Friday secured a donation of 6,300 birr and 4,000 blankets from various donor organizations to be channelled towards relief efforts. The Kale Hiwot Church donated 4,000 blankets, the Lutheran Church in Ethiopia 5,000 birr, the Gabriel Welfare Organization 300 birr, while the priests of the Addis Ababa vicinity of the Lutheran Church in Ethiopia offered 1,000 birr. Comrade Berhane Deressa, Deputy Commissioner for Relief and Rehabilitation received the

donations from Dr Mulatu Baffa, Manager of the Development Organization of the Kale Hiwot Church and Ato Abebe Gashaw Beza, Secretary General of the Luthern Church in Ethiopia. Comrade Berhane on the occasion noted the need to strengthen the assistance provided by the various organizations and thanked them for the donations. (ENA) [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 6 Jan 85 p 1]

RRC, JAPANESE AID--An agreement providing for the supply of drinking water for compatriots being resettled in other areas after being dislodged from their homes because of the drought was signed between the Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (RRC) and government of Japan here recently. Comrade Taye Gurmu, Deputy Commissioner for Relief and Rehabilitation, signed on behalf of the RRC and Mr Robo Kimura, representative of the Japan international agency on behalf of the government of Japan. The agreement stipulates assistance of water-hole-boring equipment and technical experts by Japan. (ENA) [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 6 Jan 85 p 1]

DAMS SUCCESSFUL--Asmara (ENA)--Peasants of Tseazega kebele of southern Hamasien district, Eritrea region, are carrying out extensive home gardening on eight ha of land through the application of a dam constructed in 1975 E.C. The dam, capable of irrigating 15 ha, has a capacity of 150,000 cubic meters of water. The peasants are planting at present cabbages, salads, pepper, tomatoes, onions and carrots and are planning to meet the vegetable demands of the locality in the near future. Similarly peasants of Adi Teklay and Adi-Gebru are building a dam, through the counselling of the branch office of the Ministry of Agriculture. The dam has the capacity of 165,000 cubic metres of water and has the potential to water 16 ha. Meanwhile, in neighbouring Tigrai, the inhabitants of Kilte Aulalo province are developing home gardening on 17 hectares by harnessing small rivers of the area. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 6 Jan 85 p 1]

YUGOSLAV, JAPANESE NATIONALS DONATE--A Yugoslav national serving with the Food and Agricultural Organization Dr J. Sevar, has sent a cheque for the equivalent of 10,350 birr to the Relief and Rehabilitation Commission in aid of drought afflicted compatriots. Meanwhile, the RRC received 3,105 birr from the Japan-East Africa Friendship Society in relief aid. A Japanese national working in Ethiopia in accordance with the Japan technical assistance programme, Mr Siki Ogawa, also donated 1,035 birr for the same purpose. Similarly, residents of Aleta Wondo district of Sidamo region Wednesday donated clothing, household utensils and food grain worth over 68,300 birr in aid of drought affected compatriots. The relief supply was handed over to Comrade Tefera Endalew, chief Administrator of Sidamo region and chairman of the regional relief and aid committee. Meanwhile in Selale province of Shoa region, peasants' associations in the province raised over 17,300 birr recently in aid of drought victims. The money was handed over to the regional relief aid committee by the chairman of the provincial peasants association. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 4 Jan 85 p 1]

FRG AID--Eight of the 155 Mercedes Benz trucks pledged by the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany to transport relief supplies to drought victims in Ethiopia were handed over to the Relief and Rehabilitation Commission here Wednesday. The keys of the trucks were handed over to Comrade Berhanu Deressa, Deputy Commissioner of the RRC, by Mr Bernd Oldenkott, Ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany in Ethiopia. Speaking at the handing over ceremony held at the Central Garage of the RRC at Nefas Silk, Ambassador Oldenkott noted that his government has been rendering airlifting services, given technicians and other donations and pledged that there will be more assistance until the drought problem is totally overcome. Comrade Berhanu Deressa on his part expressed gratitude to international donor organizations and individuals for the donations they are providing and thanked the Federal Republic of Germany for the significant donations it has been making. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 4 Jan 85 p 1]

DAM CONSTRUCTION--Work on the Amerti Dam being constructed by the Ethiopian Electric Light and Power Authority (EELPA), at a cost of 70 million birr in Abai Chomen district of Wollega region is in full swing. Sixty-five percent of the construction work of the dam which was launched during the month of September in the last Ethiopian year has been completed. The project under construction with a loan of 40 million birr and an aid of 30 million birr secured from the European Economic Community is intended to strengthen the Fincha Hydro-Electric Power, which has a capacity of producing 100,000 kwh. Charted out in line with the Ten-Year Perspective Plan, the project has presently a total manpower of 677 and the necessary equipment already deployed on construction efforts underway with the help of foreign and Ethiopian engineers. The completion of the digging of the canal was seen yesterday by Comrade Tekeze-Shoa Aytenfisu, member of the CC of WPE and Minister of Mines and Energy, Comrade Mersea Ejjigu, member of the CC of WPE and head of General Planning of the National Committee for Central Planning with other officials and experts. A briefing was also given on the dam's construction activities by Comrade Hailu Gebre-Mariam, head of the Amerti Dam Project. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 5 Jan 85 p 1]

RRC SIGNS ACCORD WITH 'CARE'--The Relief and Rehabilitation Commission yesterday signed an agreement with an organization known as "Care" for 13,250,000 birr worth of emergency food aid. The agreement was signed by Comrade Berhanu Deressa, Deputy Commissioner of the Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (RRC) and by Mr Stanley Dunn, Manager of "Care" in Ethiopia. The same organization had signed an agreement to install a computer system which will control all the movement of material aid obtained from international donor organizations and countries. (EAN) [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 5 Jan 85 p 1]

CHARITY MISSION LOCATIONS--Comrade Berhanu Bayih, member of the Politburo of the CC of WPE and Minister of Labour and Social Affairs, visited here yesterday the Charity Mission of Nobel laureate Mother Teresa. Comrade Berhanu toured activities at the Mission in the spheres of receiving drought victims and providing them with food and shelters as well as with O.P.D.

treatment. He admired the efforts being exerted by the Mission to take care of drought-affected compatriots, and noted that the Revolutionary Government will give all necessary support to aid activities at various levels. Comrade Berhanu pointed out that the Mission led by famed humanitarian and Nobel laureate Mother Teresa is taking care of children through collecting aid from different donor agencies and expressed confidence that the Mission will continue doing so. Present on the occasion was Comrade Dawit Wolde-Giorgis, member of the CC of WPE and Commissioner for Relief and Rehabilitation. The Mission has also offices at Dire Dawa, Jijiga, Jimma and Alamata relief supplies centres and helps over 1,500 drought victims at the five centres, it was noted. (ENA) [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 4 Jan 85 p 1]

CSO: 3400/586

GAMBIA

PRESS SITUATION, CHANGES NOTED

Dakar LE POLITICIEN in French 28 Dec 84 pp 1, 7

[Article by N'Gaing Thomas]

[Text] The birth of GAMBIA ONWARD not only fills a void left by other press organs whose existence was ephemeral. It follows directly on the heels of the Gambian edition of the POLITICIEN which Fafa Mbye, then minister of justice, banned.

That means, then, that the fight is the same: for the building and consolidation of a truly independent Senegambian nation in which notions of justice, freedom of information and expression are not void of meaning. To do this, our only weapon remains, no matter what the obstacles, the untiring quest of truth for the full development of our people.

The disappearance of three newspapers headquartered in Gambia, the SENEGAMBIA SUN, the GAMBIA OUTLOOK and the SUN has sharply accented the void which has existed for a long time in the Gambian press. The need which exists to fill this void to satisfy different categories of readers obliges us once again, as professional Senegambian journalists, to buckle down to the task of setting up a medium for the information and the free expression of our public.

Convinced of the absolute truth that there can be no democracy without freedom of the press, we began publishing the Gambian edition of the POLITICIEN. This was a modest contribution to building and consolidating the Senegambian confederation and inaugurating a new era of journalism in Gambia.

History will record, however, that this effort was never able to go beyond the publication of the first edition. In fact, Mr Fafa Mbye, former minister of justice and former attorney general of Gambia, could never tolerate the free circulation of the POLITICIEN in Gambia because of his inordinate ambition which, he believed, risked being wiped out by the presence and the apparently bothersome (to him) proximity of this press organ. Irony of fate, the wings of his ambition were quickly clipped. And the POLITICIEN was not there:

Among the events which marked 1984--a year in which great responsibilities ensued--one can note the setting up of the commission before which the same Fafa Mbye was to be the first to appear.

All of this strengthens our conviction that, in order for the press to play its role perfectly, an independent organ guided by the sole desire to search out truth and justice is the only means to reflect the noble and true image of Senegambia.

Our conviction remains unshakeable despite the sad fate of the SENEGAMBIA SUN which regrettably failed.

Following the example of our late lamented colleague Edouard Francis Small who, in his day, used all his energy and the efforts necessary to institute a free press, we Gambian journalists will continue to explore all possible means to reinforce our collaboration and our cooperation with our Senegalese colleagues.

Thus, all together as Senegambian journalists, we will work for the establishment of a viable confederated nation. We have transformed and improved the image of THE GAMBIA ONWARD in the hope that it will contribute to the eminently constructive role of the press in a democracy.

But all of this obviously would be only pious wishes without the material and moral support of you, dear readers. That is why we would be happy to receive your subscriptions and ads. Meanwhile, accept our best wishes on the occasion of the Christmas and New Year holidays. Merry Christmas and Happy New Year!

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CSO: 3419/229

GHANA

LAY-OFFS VIEWED AS SOLUTION TO LABOR PROBLEMS

London TALKING DRUMS in English Vol 2 No 17, 28 Jan 85 p 11

[Article by Poku Adaa]

[Text] Labour cuts is labour cuts. Shedding of labour is simply that. In Ghana, however, the exercise of making people unemployed is variously and beautifully described as "Manpower reduction," "labour redeployment", "Public Services restructuring", "Voluntary retirement", "Voluntary redeployment", etc etc.

The policy of government to shed labour within Ghana's Public and Civil Services and in State Enterprises was launched in March last year under the auspices of the Ministry of Labour working through two organisations, the Public Administration Restructuring and Decentralisation Implementation Committee (PARDIC) and the Manpower Utilisation Committee (MUC). These two organisations jointly maintain Implementation & Monitoring Committees at the various workplaces to actually oversee the shedding of labour.

By far the largest level of labour cuts is taking place within the Ghana Cocoa Board which has been allocated a target of laying off 19,120 workers within two years at a cost of C2.3 billion. The first batch of 6,000 workers lost their jobs at the end of October 1984 under the guise of voluntary retirement after receiving C600 million in payments of entitlements.

Flt-Lt Atiemo, Chairman of the Ghana Cocoa Board Implementation and Monitoring Committee has been reported as saying that the affected workers should consider themselves as fully retired until they are considered

for a possible re-engagement after two to three years.

The State Construction Corporation (SCC) is shedding over 1,000 workers at a cost of nearly C13 million which is meant to be used for payment of gratuity, long service awards and severance pay. The sad fact is that though the workers have been forced to quit their jobs, the payments due them are being delayed because the SCC has no money until its debtors pay up. Meanwhile the MUC which has the official responsibility to "restructure the public services", has been reported to be negotiating for money to pay the SCC ex-workers until the Corporation collects its arrears.

As part of government measures to make the national shipping line, the Black Star Line (BSL) economically viable and save it from total collapse, BSL has been ordered to make 535 workers redundant leaving about 500 to man the Line's remaining seven vessels with total pay-out to the shed labour amounting to about C45 million.

In its first batch of redundancies, the Ghana National Trading Corporation (GNTC) has voluntarily retired 1,200 workers at a cost of nearly C34 million. By the time the next batch quit their jobs, the GNTC labour strength would have been reduced from over 6,000 to around 4,000 which according to official sources close to the Corporation "will leave the GNTC with a reasonable figure to assure its viability".

Apart from these, about 5,000 workers in many public organisations have been reported as "willing to retire" on the advice of the MUC which distributes redundancy forms to workers coaxing them to choose new retirement occupations. Again nearly 15,000 Civil Servants drawn from clerical and executive grades are being re-deployed to the rural areas to man Village and Town Councils. About 80% of those affected are reported to have vowed to collect their entitlements and quit the Service rather than go on enforced transfer to some remote settlements.

There are also the less spectacular unemployment statistics such as the 150 dismissed employees of the Department of Civil Aviation and the 500 redundant workers of the Clinker Plant, CIMAO, the three nation partnership venture facing collapse in Togo.

Throughout all these tiers of labour cuts, the Ghana Trades Union Congress is apparently unshaken, despite the fact that the toll of "redeployment" casualties is on the increase. That underpins the continuous disintegration of the WDC/PDC power edifice which culminated in their being re-organised recently. Anyhow the TUC is resigned to assist affected workers to claim what is due them which of course amounts to the fact that the TUC agrees with government that cutting labour is necessary for the nation's economic recovery.

There are speculations within Civil Service circles as to the real reason for this action against workers who form the political support of the ruling Council. Speculations are rife that the IMF or the Donors at last year's Loans-seeking Paris conference imposed a definite condition about substantial cuts in labour as a way to reduce wages and salaries bills and wipe away idleness within the system.

Another speculation is that the State Enterprises Study Project currently conducting studies into the operations of public corporations and institutions may have recommended the mass shedding of labour to ensure their viability. Or simply the government could not cope with or deal with the widespread apathy to wage-earning jobs and the decreasing levels of productivity on a national scale.

It has been government intention, as far as one could make out, to persuade those affected by voluntary retirement to branch into privately-run ventures preferably agriculture although the Manpower Utilisation Committee has, on the available evidence so far, failed to woo any appreciable number of "retired persons" to go back to the land.

The much needed co-ordination between the the Manpower Utilisation Committee and the National Mobilisation Committee broke down or was non-existent from the on-set. Right now the situation is unclear except that more and more are losing their jobs.

CSO: 3400/589

GHANA

STUDENT UNION CRITICIZES GOVERNMENT POLICIES

London TALKING DRUMS in English Vol 2 No 17, 28 Jan 85 p 10

[Text] The National Union of Ghana Students (NUGS) have called on the PNDC to allow Ghanaians to elect and be elected freely in a lasting democratic era. This follows their caution to the government against the temptation to impose a political system which the people of Ghana will most certainly reject.

The Students advised the present rulers not to forget so soon the lessons of the abortive attempt to introduce a Union Government and reminded them of the verdict the people delivered in the 1978 referendum.

These views on the state of the nation were contained in a document adopted at the last Central Committee meeting of NUGS held at Winneba last November. The document signed by Arthur Kennedy, NUGS president was not immediately released to the public while the students, whose previous call for a return to democracy was met with beatings, arrests and closure of the universities, sought audience first with the government to discuss its contents.

Having failed in this approach the NUGS released to the public what they refer to as their Declaration on the State of the Nation, excerpts of which are reproduced below:

Our educational system is in its death throes and unless we are prepared to progressively commit national resources to this most vital sector, we run the very real risk of replacing our system, albeit an imperfect one, with none at all. We view with increasing disappointment, the teacherless and tableless public first cycle schools.

We remind ourselves with feelings of

nausea, of the way the results of our West Africa School Certificate examinations have been getting worse every year. We view with profound disappointment the apparent determination of this government to preside over the collapse of our higher institutions. Inadequate subventions, deteriorating facilities and a rapidly diminishing staff combined with an indifferent government is bound to lead our system to destruction.

We urge the adoption of immediate and positive steps that will reverse this trend, and relieve the underpaid working and farming people of the burden of their wards' education.

We cannot help wondering why three years after the inception of a revolution, one of whose pillars is supposed to be social justice, some functionaries of the former administration are still in jail without any charges being preferred against them.

Since justice delayed is justice denied, we urge that immediate steps be taken to restore those concerned to their families if there are no charges against them.

This era of two judicial systems with separate heads, meting out separate justices has been rather bewildering and confusing. Since the tribunals have also very convincingly demonstrated the weaknesses of the normal courts, we urge that they should be immediately integrated with the normal courts to ensure that there is only one scale of justice.

On the economic situation, despite all the international applause being

given the government, there is very little happening on the ground that makes life easier for the people. The rather rigorous application of the IMF conditionalities has led to continuous step-wise devaluation that create phenomenal increases in the prices of imported items.

The government, in an effort to generate income is recklessly taxing everybody and selling its wares at prices that make us wonder whether "Kalabule" has now been elevated to the ranks of government. We wish to express our strong disapproval of the present rates of water and electricity and demand that they should be brought within the reach of the ordinary men and women.

On the agricultural front, the profundity of the dichotomy between government pronouncements and action was dramatically demonstrated when after a lot of noise about a "green revolution", the people of this nation, reacting to the crushing hunger that they experienced last year produced a lot of food only for us to realise that there were no facilities to store most of the food. Obviously, we need more action and less talk in that area.

On the political situation, we note with disappointment that nearly one year after the PNDC Chairman pledged that there would be democratisation of the revolution, nothing substantive has happened. While every effort is made by government functionaries to explain the political situation to outsiders, the majority of Ghanaians are still confused about the political direction of the nation.

We note with misgivings the introduction of the concept of an Electoral Commissioner who is a member of the executive and wonder

whether when he really gets down to business, he can lay claims to impartiality.

Recently, there have been pronouncements by some members of government which have tended to create the impression that the people have decided to abandon the party political system. We feel that if this is the government's intention, then it should pause to take counsel from history.

We wish to caution them against the temptation to impose a political system on the nation.

As a nation, we should not forget so soon the lessons of the abortive attempt to introduce the Union Government and the verdict the people delivered in the 1978 referendum.

We urge the PNDC to publicly make known to the people of Ghana its proposals on the political future of the nation. After that the people should be allowed to take their destiny into their own hands, elect and be elected freely to lead and be led in a lasting democratic era.

We reiterate our disappointment with a majority of the press and urge that they should strive to be an all-weather TWO-WAY road between the government and the people instead of the present ONE-WAY from government to the people.

Finally, we strongly express our disapproval of the chronic apathy and disillusionment that is gradually engulfing our people and urge identifiable groups and organisations to resume their role as constructive critics of national institutions and figures. It is as an example in this direction that we present this nation with this historic document that we hope, will inspire our countrymen into acting to preserve and improve our fatherland.

GHANA

BRIEFS

FLIGHT OF EDUCATED TO LIBYA--For years, successive governments have decried the mass exodus of Ghanaian professionals to foreign countries. Official condemnation of these professionals educated with the country's resources always point to the heartlessness of those involved for leaving their patients (in the case of medical staff) and students (where teachers are involved) to go after material wealth. I particularly recall the ex-President Limann publicly castigating those "errant" professionals publicly and calling them cowards for leaving the country. Now, the trend has been reversed with the official recruitment of teachers to Libya. The secondment programme offers Ghanaian teachers an opportunity to attain certain basic necessities after which they return with stability of mind to continue their services." Mr Nicholas Asante, Director of Secondary Education of the Ghana Education Service, said. The question which agitates my mind is: why doesn't the government, which is always claiming it has the interest of the people at heart, do something about the income of these people to make them stay in Ghana? [Letter by James Owusu Nti] [Text] [London TALKING DRUMS in English Vol 2 No 17, 28 Jan 85 p 5]

CSO: 3400/589

GUINEA

EXHIBITION OF SOVIET BOOKS REVIEWED

Conakry HOROYA in French 25 Dec 84 p 10

[Article by Alpha Mamadou Diallo]

[Text] The opening of a Soviet book exhibition, to which the rector of the University of Conakry was invited, took place on Saturday, 22 December 1984, at the studies center of a branch of the "Mezhdunarodnaya Kniga" publishing house located in Manquepas (Conakry-I). The Soviet side was represented by Alek V. Lovlev and Kotov Alexi, commercial agents of that publishing house in the Republic of Guinea and their close associates.

The "Mezhdunarodnaya Kniga" publishing house was founded in 1923 and its main purpose is to import and export every kind of printed material on request. Our country has already placed two orders.

This publishing house is the major Soviet agency for foreign trade and it has business deals with more than 10,000 libraries in 140 countries all over the world.

This first exhibition is certainly not a special one as pointed out by Mr Oleg. "Every year," he said, "we organize at least two traditional exhibitions of this kind but on a larger scale."

Always anxious to reinforce Guinean-Soviet cooperation, the "Mezhdunarodnaya Kniga" has made available a first lot of Soviet books for anybody who is interested as part of the recovery program which the new Guinean Government aspires to carry out.

This publishing house also supplies on request orders for works of art (paintings, sculptures, prints and so on); reproductions of works of art, music scores, postcards, maps and atlas books; also records, tapes of classical and Soviet music, film-strips, slides and others. Displayed in well supplied stands one finds postcards, reference books, sports magazines and cultural magazines about modern Russia; books devoted to the exact sciences and the works of great Soviet authors of the past and the present which are published in French and Russian; audiovisual recordings for students who wish to learn Russian.

Finally, there is a stand with children's books, storybooks and fairy tales with illustrations showing every aspect of everyday life in the Soviet Union and several French literary works such as the works of Victor Hugo. A large exhibition will be organized very soon, this time on the premises of the University of Conakry.

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CSO: 3419/231

GUINEA

BRIEFS

CIVIL SERVANTS ORDERED TO QUIT--The military government has ordered civil servants who have put in 30 years of service to quit work at once, as part of a programme to clean up the country's public finances and streamline the administration. Also affected are officials aged 55 or 60, depending on rank. The measures have been recommended by the World Bank in a bid to improve the civil service, which is viewed as top heavy and too centralised. [Text] [London TALKING DRUMS in English 21 Jan 85 p 25]

CSO: 3400/567

GUINEA-BISSAU

CONSTRUCTION OF STADIUM WITH CHINESE AID BEGINS

Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 31 Dec 84 p 3

[Text] The cornerstone for the construction of the new Guinea-Bissau stadium was laid last Wednesday by the Comrade President of the State Council Joao Bernardo Vieira. The work on the stadium to be built in Bandim will be completed in 1987 and will be directed by Chinese technicians.

The project for the new stadium was agreed upon between the two governments in 1980; its financing is estimated at around \$11 million and represents Chinese aid to the Guinean Government. Despite the fact that the project does not include a hotel, it is a modern stadium comprised of a football field, an eight-lane, synthetic-material track (400 meters), a presidential platform with 150 seats, an underground water pump-station and lighting towers. It will have an electronic scoreboard located on the southern grandstand and there will be two parking lots near the eastern and western grandstands. The maximum capacity of the stadium is 15,000 seats and it will be equipped with rooms for guests, referees, high-level officials and players.

About 100 Chinese technicians will work on this project in addition to national manpower estimated at 500 persons. The mission of the news media will be facilitated in the concept of the new stadium with equipment for radio and television broadcasts and a telex service.

In the name of the Chinese technicians, the chief of the Chinese technical mission, Li Jisheng, respectfully greeted Comrade Joao Bernardo and his delegation, declaring that "the construction of the stadium is a testimony to the Guinean Government's great consideration for the development of the cause of sports and a symbol of the strengthening of relations of cooperation between China and Guinea-Bissau. In his speech, the Chinese ambassador in Guinea-Bissau stressed that "this project is the biggest of five projects included in the framework of Chinese-Guinean cooperation."

Speaking in behalf of the Guinean side, Comrade Fidelis Cabral d'Almada, minister of education and sports, declared that "conservation of the national patrimony is the duty of all citizens."

Present at the cornerstone-laying ceremony were: Iafai Camara, second vice president of the State Council; Manecas Santos, minister of social equipment; Joao da Silva, secretary of culture and sports; Bernardino Cardoso, secretary of international cooperation; as well as high-ranking party and state leaders.

8711

CSO: 3442/150

GUINEA-BISSAU

WORK OF YUGOSLAV DOCTOR TO PROMOTE PUBLIC HEALTH

Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 31 Dec 84 p 5

[Excerpts] For the past 15 months, Yugoslav gynecologist Dr Dobraslav Ulic, 54 years of age, has been performing a service that may have a great repercussion in the area of public health.

Working in the National Union of Guinean Workers (UNTG) polyclinic in Bissau under a cooperation agreement between the union organizations of the two countries, Doctor Ulic has already written a book recounting his activity in Guinea-Bissau, which will be published shortly in Portuguese and will be distributed among all of the health centers in the country.

In that polyclinic, Ulic, a native of the Yugoslavian Republic of Montenegro, conducts courses in which for the first time Guinean women have begun to hear about the possibility of family planning and to gain new knowledge about anatomy, hygiene, the process of pregnancy and childbirth, and physiology.

In a UNTG polyclinic panel discussion, Doctor Ulic declared: "May this study be the expression of the internationalism, solidarity and humanism of the Guinea-Bissau medical officials."

To confirm those words, Doctor Ulic has gone to every part of the country, where he has pursued his work in contacts with doctors of other nationalities serving in Guinea-Bissau.

The Yugoslav specialist told the Guinean News Agency [ANG] that the Guinea-Bissau health cadres would take part in the course he is conducting in order to disseminate in the regions what they learn in the classrooms.

The 400 copies of Ulic's book to be published in Portuguese cover the following subjects: family planning, contraception, preventive diagnosis of pregnancy, preventive measures during pregnancy, psychoprophylaxis--subjects that are being discussed in the classes at the polyclinic.

Guinea-Bissau President Joao Bernardo Vieira has already visited the polyclinic and has expressed his satisfaction with the important work that the Yugoslav doctor is carrying out in the country and promised him all necessary support to continue that work.

In the future, Doctor Ulic will bring his services to the main enterprises and work places and at the moment he is awaiting the starting date for his new activity.

The Yugoslav doctor said that not all cooperation aides provide the service they should but that that problem will be overcome with the future Guinean cadres to be trained in the public health sector. In order to do this, it is necessary to have a solid beginning in the preventive phase.

The Yugoslav unions are going to supply the complete equipment for the UNTG polyclinic laboratory that is going to be installed next year.

Another Yugoslav doctor, a general practitioner, is serving in the Simao Mendes Hospital; and a third, a pediatrician, is expected in the Guinean capital, also under the cooperation agreement between the union organizations of the two countries.

That kind of interchange is one of the aspects of the general cooperation that exists between Yugoslavia and Guinea-Bissau.

Dr Dobraslav Ulic hopes that his 2 years' work in this African country will lay the bases for all the work that remains to be done here in the areas of the protection of women and children; specifically, with regard to family planning, painless childbirth and control of infant mortality--regarding which there are no precise statistics but only the general idea that it is very high.

In order to achieve his objectives, this "missionary in the cause of health," as he describes himself, not only conducts classes and publishes a manual but he also writes for the Guinean unions bulletin. He explained that he, thus, seeks by every means to help Guinea-Bissau overcome the level of underdevelopment that still prevails in this as well as other areas.

In addition to having provided the essential equipment for the Guinean union clinic, the Yugoslavs have already supplied it with the necessary equipment to detect the first symptoms of cancer.

8711

CSO: 3442/150

GUINEA-BISSAU

PRODUCTS ARRIVE FOR AGRICULTURAL MARKETING PROGRAM

Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 22 Dec 84 p 7

[Text] The press office of the Presidency of the State Council (PCE) officially denied the report recently circulated by the Portuguese News Agency (ANOP) based on sources from the Presidency of the Council of Ministers of Portugal to the effect that Guinea-Bissau had urgently requested food aid until Christmas in a telephone conversation between President Nino Vieira and Portuguese Prime Minister Mario Soares.

In a communique distributed to the news media, the PCE press office indicated that our government is going to request food aid from the international community shortly but that the purpose of the telephone conversation between Nino Vieira and Mario Soares was merely to remove the obstacles that were preventing the ships "Quelimane," "Cabo Verde," and "Cabo Bojador," which are carrying products intended for the agricultural products marketing program, from reaching our country in time.

The same source underscored, in the meantime, that the Portuguese minister of maritime affairs, Carlos Melancia, had already notified President Nino Vieira that the first two aforementioned ships will reach the port of Bissau on Christmas eve, and the last one on 2 January.

The PCE press office also reported that, after a survey conducted throughout the country, the Agricultural Planning Office and the Food Assurance Planning Bureau are compiling the data collected in order to prepare a document as soon as possible to present to the international community, estimating our production and our food aid needs.

The shortfall situation is related to the shortage of rain in the months of August and September, primarily in the coastal region, which prevented mainly the rice plants from maturing. Although the farmers began to work the land quite early, the insufficient rain did not permit the desalination of the fields and, consequently, the attainment of satisfactory production results.

8711
CSO: 3442/150

GUINEA-BISSAU

BRIEFS

WAGES TO BE INCREASED--An increase in the salaries of civil servants ranging from 20 to 35% beginning in January has been announced by the Head of State, General Joao Bernardo Vieira in his New Year's message to the nation. General Vieira also said that the purchase prices of produce from agricultural producers will also be raised about 60% beginning in January. Civil service salaries had already been increased 40% in 1984, as had purchase prices of produce from agricultural producers. President Vieira also announced that his government would work on reducing the number of civil service employees during 1985. The Head of State expressed his satisfaction over the noticeable decrease in the budget deficit thanks to the reduction in public expenses, the reform in the commercial sector and the devaluation of the peso, the national currency. Finally, General Vieira called for national unity in order to fight the "corruption, laxity, laziness, underhanded dealings, disorganization and dishonesty from which the country suffers." [Text] [London TALKING DRUMS in English 21 Jan 85 p 25]

CSO: 3400/567

KENYA

KANU REFUSES TO ENTERTAIN SUSPENSION REQUESTS

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 30 Jan 85 p 5

[Article by Gideon Mũlaki]

[Text] The Kenya African National Union (KANU) headquarters will not entertain any squabbles or recommendations to suspend any member, the party's Secretary-General, Mr Robert Matano, warned yesterday.

He said the party headquarters was already sick and tired of accusations and counter-accusations from branches.

Mr Matano, who is the Minister for Information and Broadcasting, expressed his total support for President Moi's order calling for an immediate end to wrangles in the ruling party.

Inspecting the 72-bed Nyayo wards project in Mosop Division of Nandi District on Monday, President Moi said: "I do not want to hear any more recommendations for suspensions and expulsions within the branches.

Mr Matano said: "Only recommendations of extremely grave matters with the authority from the top will be looked into until after the elections."

In an interview with the Nation at Parliament Buildings, Mr Matano emphasised that it was time all squabbles were stopped until after the Kanu registration drive was completed.

He appealed to all party leaders in the country to leave the verdict of electing their party representatives to wananchi. "That is what democracy is all about," he added.

The Minister, who is the MP for Kwale North, urged all party leaders and wananchi to behave responsibly. "I am confident that Kenyans are mature people and will by all means overcome the election fever to have peaceful elections," he said.

Mr Matano appealed to branch officials not to waste time and energy on such squabbles.

He warned that the party headquarters would not entertain matters raised for personal gain to be dragged into Kanu meetings.

All Kanu meetings to be held between now and the end of March should be aimed at explaining to wananchi the importance of registering as party members, he said.

CSO: 3400/557

KENYA

BRIEFS

HINDUS PLEDGE ACTIVE ROLE--The Kakamega Hindu community has pledged to participate in local development activities. The pledge follows complaints from the wananchi about non-participation of the community in public activities. Mr Jamnadas A. Pattni, the chairman of the community in Kakamega, apologised for the community. He blamed it on the timing of the rallies. Mr Pattni, who was paying a courtesy call on the Kakamega Mayor, Councillor James Likuyi, said the community was willing to contribute and work hand in hand with wananchi for the development of the area. Mayor Likuyi thanked the Hindu leaders for clarifying the misunderstanding and promised to inform them of any public rallies well in advance. Also present was the acting Town Clerk, Mr Richard Masindet. (KNA) [Text] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 30 Jan 85 p 4]

COUP SENTENCE ADJUSTMENTS CONTINUE--The High Court yesterday set free a former member of the disbanded Kenya Air Force, Gilbert Wafula Chebuyi, after quashing his conviction and setting aside a jail term of 12 years imposed on him on a charge of taking part in a mutiny during the August 1, 1982 coup bid. Setting Chebuyi free, Justice Johnson Evan Gicheru said the convict disassociated himself with mutiny as soon as he realised his illegal involvement. Had he not armed himself he would have been an innocent participant. Chebuyi had appealed against both the conviction and sentence imposed to him by the court martial held at Langata Barracks in October 1982. He had been jailed for 16 years but the military review board reduced the sentence to 12 years against which he appealed. The court, however, dismissed appeals by five other airmen who had also appealed against sentences and conviction. Those whose appeals were dismissed included Evans Mbanilwa (10 years), Vincent Wepukhulu (9 years), Patrick Murigu (10 years), Musa Mbwaga Mwanyasi (10 years), and Joseph Mathenge (6 years). The court reduced the sentences of six other airmen. Among them were Stephen Njuguna Ruiru whose 20-year-jail sentence was reduced to 10 years. Charles Wanjohi's 10-year jail sentence was reduced to seven years. [Article by Edward Rihnaa] [Text] [Nairobi KENYA TIMES in English 29 Jan 85 p 5]

MORE EX-AIRMEN RELEASED--Three former airmen of the disbanded Kenya Air Force who had appealed against jail sentences ranging from three to ten years for mutiny relating to the activities of August 1, 1982 coup bid, were ordered by the High Court in Nairobi to be released forthwith.

Ordering their release, Mr Justice Johnson Evans Gicheru said their participation in the mutiny was minimal. Among those ordered released are ex-senior Private Absolom Wamukua Kisandi who had appealed against a five year jail term. He was originally jailed for nine years but the Military Review Board reduced the sentence to five years. Ex-Private Titus Mwiti Mungania had appealed against a three year jail term. He was originally jailed for ten years but the review board reduced it to three. Ex-Senior Private Elijah Mwalimu Sanga who had appealed against a ten year term. He was originally jailed for 12 years but the military review board reduced the sentence to 10 years. The court also reduced the sentences of four other former airmen and dismissed the sentence of 10 years imposed on Charles Ndungani Isweka for mutiny. Joseph Mwaniki who had appealed against a 7 year sentence had his sentence reduced to four years. Originally he had been jailed for 10 years but on review the sentence was reduced to seven years. Gabriel Ouma Ahenda had appealed against a sentence of six years. His sentence was reduced to four years. [Article by Edward Rihnaa] [Text] [Nairobi KENYA TIMES in English 30 Jan 85 p 24]

SUSPENSION OF ANGAINE URGED--Meru politics took a new twist at the weekend when 45 people claiming to be members of the branch executive committee of the ruling party called on the party to suspend the branch chairman, Mr Jackson Angaine. At the same time, the Minister for Health, Mr Kabeere M'Mbijjewe, who is the Member of Parliament for Meru Central, declared total war on Mr Angaine, himself a former Cabinet Minister. Last week a branch meeting chaired by Mr Angaine accused Mr M'Mbijjewe and two others of a number of anti-party activities and recommended to the national headquarters of the Kenya African National Union (KANU) that they be suspended. [Article by Gideon Mulaki] [Excerpt] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 28 Jan 85 pp 1, 20]

DE-TRIBALIZATION OF PARASTATALS URGED--Parastatal organisations falling under the Ministry of Transport and Communications were urged yesterday to swap employees to ensure none was dominated by members of one tribe. The Minister for Transport and Communications, Mr Arthur Magugu, told chief executives and chairmen of the organisations to swap non-technical staff when he met the officials for the first time since he was transferred to the ministry. The institutions represented were Kenya Airways, Kenya Ports Authority, Kenya Cargo Handling Services, Kenya Railways Corporation, Kenya Posts and Telecommunications and the Aviation Board. They were all represented by their chief executives and chairmen. Although the Minister said he had no preconceived ideas about the institutions, he told them it was no secret that some of them were dominated by a single tribe. "And this must stop because I will hate to hear that such and such an institution is dominated by either Kikuyu, the Luo or the Kamba." However, he pointed out he did not call for the dismissals of the employees. "But they must be intermingled so that we do what President Moi has always been saying against tribalism. And let me hear what you have to say about that after you consult yourselves," he said. [Excerpt] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 31 Jan 85 p 4]

EXILED FAMILY RETURNS--Four members of the family of Mr Abdi Chibra Huka, one of the 18 leaders of the defunct Northern Frontier Liberation Front (NFLF), who surrendered at Garissa late last year, have joined him in Moyale. They came from Somalia. The family members are Mr Abdi's wife, Mrs Maka Molu Abdi; a daughter aged four, Hawo Abdi; a son aged one, Ibrahim Abdi; and a relative, Mrs Fatuma Roba Dimtu. On hand to welcome them back home were two Moyale DOs, Mr David Amdany and Mr Bernard Okwata, Kanu leaders and departmental heads. [Excerpt] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 28 Jan 85 p 20]

CSO:3400/557

MADAGASCAR

BRIEFS

SOVIET IRRIGATION AGREEMENT--At the end of a week-long visit to our city by M. V. Mokhvikov, Soviet deputy minister for land reclamation and water resources, an official report concerning irrigation projects was signed yesterday between the Democratic Republic of Madagascar /DRM/ and the USSR. This project is the outcome of the last meeting held by the Joint Soviet-Malagasy Joint Commission and deals in particular with the irrigation of areas covering 3,000 hectares in Iazafo (Maharano) and 850 hectares in Betsizaraina (Vavantenina). The report also specifies that Soviet experts will arrive in our country in April 1985 to develop these areas and turn them into rice fields. During the signing ceremony, Deputy Minister Mokhvikov told Charles Rasendratsiforo, secretary general of the MPARA /expansion unknown/ who was representing the DRM, that his country was glad to be helping improve the agricultural potential of Madagascar. He also mentioned that the USSR is always ready to help and that it will do its utmost to reinforce the bonds of friendship which exist between the two countries. For his part, the secretary general of the MPARA, Rasendratsiforo, said how pleased he was with the aid provided by the Soviet Union in a sector which is vitally important for the Malagasy economy and he thanked the Soviet deputy minister for having gone to the trouble of personally inspecting the area of the project. Let us mention that also present at the ceremony was the Soviet ambassador, His Excellency Minister Moussatov. /Text/ /Antananarivo MADAGASCAR MATIN in French 21 Dec 84 pp 1, 4/ 8795

CSO: 3419/233

MOZAMBIQUE

MAPUTO GOVERNOR VISITS PEASANTS, NOTES OPTIMISM

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 15 Jan 85 p 2

[Text] "If it is still raining during the second half of this month, we think that we shall harvest a considerable amount of corn and cassava capable of meeting our food requirements throughout this year." This is the widespread opinion among the farmers residing in various sections of the locality of Changalane, located in Namaacha District in Maputo, expressed during the meeting that the party's first secretary and governor of Maputo Province, Lt Gen Jose Moiane, held there with the farmers from the family, cooperative, private and state sectors last Friday.

As our team of reporters, which closely followed the working visit paid by the governor of Maputo Province, observed, the farmers from all sections of that residential zone have been participating with great enthusiasm in combating famine, one of the priority tasks specified by the FRELIMO Party's Fourth Congress.

As we learned, after the Fourth Congress, the political structures of the locality of Changalane decided to make an equitable division of the arable land, particularly among the farmers from the family sector who had previously been engaged in agriculture on small plots without any system.

Despite the fact that there is not yet any great affiliation with the agricultural cooperative movement, the farmers from the headquarters of the locality of Changalane have been working with a spirit of mutual assistance. The working method of these family farmers is starting to bring positive results, as our staff noticed.

A member of the Changalane political structure told us: "The results that the farmers expect to accrue, although part of the crops has been stifled by the heat, are rather encouraging. The proposal to establish a spirit of mutual aid arose, after analyses of how the local population would become involved in the battle against famine, as we concluded that only by expanding the land could we comply with the instructions devised by the Fourth Congress."

The subject of our interview went on to say: "This is because we found that the farmers were greatly concerned about becoming involved in the battle against the famine threatening our country."

Lack of Seed

As was disclosed during the course of the meeting with the governor of Maputo, the lack of other types of seed has caused most of the Changalane farmers to engage in growing one crop, corn, which is the one predominating in that part of the district of Namaacha.

Goncalves Chiguegue Mungoi, aged 47, married, the father of seven children and a farmer by occupation in the locality of Changalane, remarked: "We have only managed to obtain corn seed and cassava plants. But we would also like to have other seeds on our farms, such as peanut, sesame, nhemba bean and other kinds."

In concluding his comments, that farmer said that, despite the natural disasters, aggravated by the action of the armed bandits, the farmers of Changalane are equipped to continue battling forcefully until the famine is totally eliminated.

Introducing Multiple Crops

The party's first secretary and governor of Maputo Province, Lt Gen Jose Moiane, upon taking the floor, began by praising the effort expended by the population of the locality of Changalane in the area of combating famine.

Lt Gen Jose Moiane declared: "Your spirit of involvement in productive work has encouraged the party satisfactorily. However, you must continue redoubling your efforts with a view toward our overcoming the famine that has stricken our country as a whole. The elimination of hunger among us depends largely and essentially on farm work."

That leader also spoke at length on the advantages of engaging in the growing of multiple crops, particularly at the present time. Jose Moiane made a point of saying that, when a farmer has several crops, seldom are all of them consumed by drought, because some are heat-resistant.

Jose Moiane remarked: "In your case, the drought devoured part of the corn crops, but if other types had been grown, not all of them would have been killed, and so the famine would not have been experienced so severely. For this reason, there is a pressing need for you, the farmers of Changalane, to start introducing the use of several kinds of seedbeds on your farms; because, in times of famine, multiple crops assume an extremely important role."

2909

CSO: 3442/160

MOZAMBIQUE

MARINGUE MILITARY COMMANDER DISCUSSES MNR SUPPLY SOURCES

Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 3 Jan 85 p 5

[Article by Antonio Cesar]

[Text] In early December 1984, the Mozambican Armed Forces-Popular Forces for the Liberation of Mozambique (FAM-FPLM) stationed in Maringue district killed an armed bandit carrying a weapon of a make different from those they usually use. In the same clash, they captured another bandit who, on being interrogated, said that he had seen a "Dakota" plane unloading military materiel in a camp located in Gorongosa where there were Portuguese nationals.

This information, provided to us by the military commander of Maringue, Fanuel Joao Massingue, did not reveal the exact place of origin of the plane but it confirms the fact that, in recent months, pounded by the intense fire of the FAM-FPLM and hampered by the letter and spirit of the Nkomati Accord, the armed bandits have found a new source for the resupply of military materiel.

According to Fanuel Massingue, the weapons that the terrorists are currently using bear questionable and confusing inscriptions as a means of hiding their real origin. They bear the name "ZAN" followed by a false, adapted number because the original one has been deleted. It is a new weapon with a double stock.

"The bandits have been ideologically defeated. They are trying to do something merely to survive because they are afraid to surrender. They have no place to take refuge. They cannot go to Gorongosa, Maringue or Caia. How can they go to Inhambane, Manica, Tete, Zambezia or any other province? Obvious, during their march, they would be turned in or killed in combat. For that reason, they carry out small actions to survive," he declared.

Commander Massingue said that from October 1983 to the present, 180 armed bandits have been put out of action and 25 weapons, 23 boxes of ammunition, large quantities of antitank mines, cartridge clips and knapsacks were captured, and various articles stolen from the people were recovered.

Deep-Rooted Hatred

"For purely logistic reasons," in our interviewee's words, Maringue was temporarily abandoned in September 1983 because the enemy, supported by South African specialists, had surrounded and attacked the district headquarters, dynamited houses and destroyed all of the infrastructure. The town was turned into a pile of stones and ashes. Children, youths and old people did not escape the murderous fury.

The enemy entered harshly and violently to win over the people by force but the latter understood the nature of the criminal and soon formed a deep-rooted hatred. In Maringue, the bandits committed the greatest crime in history, so they cannot surrender that easily. They did not leave anything there; they razed everything, but they also suffered when we renewed the offensive. They think we are going to mistreat them or shoot them," stressed Massingue.

Referring to the desertion of Constantino Reis from the ranks of the armed bandits, our interviewee confirmed his stay at the Kungy base south of Maringue, almost on the border with the neighboring district of Gorongosa. Constantino Reis gave up the chance to surrender from those quarters, destroyed in early 1984, and chose to take refuge in "Casa Banana." Why did he do that?

"He knew very well that the people of Maringue have a score to settle with the armed bandits and he was afraid. Later he went to Sena--which is 170 kilometers farther than the Maringue headquarters--to surrender.

Always Ready for War

More than 80 percent of the total population of Maringue district make up the enormous battalion of citizens, trained and ready for any eventuality, that is part of the vast movement of preparation for war. Part of that contingent participates in military operations, supporting and reinforcing the young soldiers of the FAM-FPLM.

On the other hand, according to Commander Massingue, more than 4,000 persons have been liberated from the armed bandits. The main task assigned to those persons is the construction of their homes and the development of agricultural production to insure their own supply of grains and greens, and all of this is proceeding in an atmosphere of peace and tranquility.

"Peace reigns in Maringue. The enemy is operating in small groups of two to five persons, generally in a dispersed and disorganized manner. Our plan now is the actual occupation of the hamlets, circles and cells," asserted Massingue.

Finally our speaker referred to the morale of his soldiers and insistently and repeatedly emphasized that the "soldiers, sergeants and officers who were there in 1983 are the same ones who continue to operate at this time. That fact by itself reflects the high level of morale among our military.

That is war; we have to understand that. There are persons who flee, others who desert, and still others who malingering, but none of those things have happened with us. Our military men display combat readiness; they are always ready to advance, so when there is no announcement of a mission to destroy a base and annihilate the enemy, they are the ones who complain.

8711

CSO: 3442/151

MOZAMBIQUE

BRIEFS

FORMER 'BANDIT' TALKS--Mateus Manuel, former armed bandit recently captured by our forces in the Chibabava district of Sofala, told our reporter: "If I were given a weapon now, I would be ready to fight against the 'matsangas' [MNR members]." According to the interviewee, that statement reflects a feeling of regret over the fact that he had not surrendered to our Mozambican Armed Forces-Popular Forces for the Liberation of Mozambique (FAM-FPLM) "because the bandits say that whoever surrenders is killed by the FRELIMO soldiers, and so is his family." Mateus Manuel, 22 years old and a native of Chibabava, added that because of that lie, he always hesitated to surrender despite having had that intention. "But now I am concluding that what they used to say was a lie because, although I have been captured, I am well treated and have put on weight," he said. He related that he was kidnaped in 1982 by a group of armed bandits in the village of Muxungue in Chibabava, where he lived, and was led to a base. He trained for 6 months inside Mozambique after which he received a weapon, and thus began the type of life that characterizes the bandits: assaults and murders, among other crimes. [Text] [Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 22 Dec 84 p 3] 8711

SECOND SELF-DEFENSE COURSE OPENS--The second self-defense course for students and the 17th for the training of militiamen was officially opened yesterday in Beira. Participating in it are 1,400 students and 140 teachers representing all general secondary and technical-professional schools, including some educational workers. The opening ceremony was presided over by the secretary for mobilization in the City Committee, Avelino Jonas. The course will last 45 days. Speaking on the occasion, that official urged the instructors to be strict in teaching the participants, saying that they should apply and oversee the Goto field regulation. Nonetheless, Avelino Jonas called the attention of the participants to the need to establish conscientious military discipline among the students and to take punitive measures of an educational, mobilizing nature, not as unfair punishment. For this purpose, schedules must be organized and observed for all activities in order to guarantee solid training, enabling [the participants] to cope with any enemy action afterwards. It is important to point out that the second self-defense course for students and teachers is given in implementation of the decisions of the Fourth FRELIMO Party Congress, particularly as pertain to the defense of the homeland. [Text] [Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 22 Dec 84 p 2] 8711

PEMBA PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION RESUMES--Urban public transportation service will be resumed shortly in the provincial capital of Cabo Delgado after a lengthy suspension due to the complete immobilization of the bus fleet. Reports from Pemba indicate that two new buses are already in that city and should begin circulating next January, transporting passengers to various areas. The aforementioned buses are of the "Scania" model and their bodies, with a carrying capacity of 54 persons, were built in the city of Maputo. The resumption of urban public transportation service in that city is an important factor in minimizing the difficulties that are being experienced in the transportation area, especially for the distant districts of the provincial capital. Urban public transportation in the city of Pemba was suspended in 1979 due to the complete immobilization of the existing fleet as a result of the lack of conditions for regular maintenance of the buses, in addition to other factors. [Text] [Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 29 Dec 84 p 2] 8711

NEW WATER EXPERTS--According to a report released by DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE on Friday, 300 technicians specializing in the water sector have been trained during the past 5 years by the National Water Directorate Training School. The newly trained individuals were distributed among all the country's provinces, assigned to work on the improvement of the water supply, not only for the population's consumption, but for agriculture as well. They will also work on technical assistance for operating equipment. During the course which, as we have said, lasted 5 years, the new technicians took instruction in water supply and sanitation, hydromechanics, hydrometry, administration and finance, and drilling, not to mention the subjects associated with general education. [Text] [Maputo DOMINGO in Portuguese 13 Jan 85 p 2] 2909

GOVERNOR PRAISES MOSSURIZE DISTRICT--Col Manuel Antonio, governor of Manica, congratulated the population of Mussorize District on their active participation in combating banditry and famine. Manuel Antonio paid a working visit to that district last week, having officiated at a people's rally in Espungabera, to discuss the origin, nature and targets of the terrorists operating in some of our country's provinces. On that occasion, he called for an intensification of the people's vigilance and a struggle for the total elimination of the bandits. During his stay in Mussorize, Col Manuel Antonio visited several economic units and the Nkomati Agreement, Fourth Congress and The Struggle Continues Communal Villages. At a meeting with the district's structural agencies, to assess the visit, the Manica governor stipulated tasks for the politico-military and socioeconomic areas, the activities of which will be carried out within a period of 90 days. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 15 Jan 85 p 1] 2909

FIRST PROFESSORS GRADUATED IN UMBULEZI--The first 70 professors of intermediate education specializing in civil construction, agriculture and livestock raising were graduated during this academic year from the Umbulezi Teacher Training Institute. The newly trained individuals will begin their teaching activities in technical education establishments in the country. Three of the professors now trained, because they had excellent achievement in their studies, will continue their education on the higher instructional level. The official graduation ceremony for the new instructors was directed by the state secretary for technical-occupational education, Andre de Carvalho. [Text] [Beira DIARIO DE MOZAMBIQUE in Portuguese 29 Dec 84 p 16] 2909

INCREASED TRAFFIC TO ZIMBABWE--The success achieved by the Armed Forces of Mozambique in combating the armed bandits has afforded a considerable increase in the traffic to Zimbabwe in the port of Beira, through the railroad line between the capital of Sofala and Machipanda. It has been learned that during October of last year, that complex handled 100,000 tons of cargo from Zimbabwe; whereas during August of that same year the volume amounted to only 70,000 tons. The port has an annual capacity for handling 3 million tons; but, at the present time, only 1.5 million tons are passing through it. [Text] [Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 7 Jan 85 p 1] 2909

CSO: 3442/160-161

NAMIBIA

NEW DRILLING IN GAS FIELD OFF SHORE

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 1 Feb 85 p 3

[Text]

WINDHOEK. — High fuel prices and advances in fuel-from-gas technology have led to a decision to carry out further drilling in the Kudu gas field in the Atlantic off Oranjemund, the company controlling oil and gas concessions South West Africa — Swakor — said yesterday.

A reportedly rich gas strike was made in the Kudu field, about 120 km from Oranjemund, in 1974, when low oil prices made investment in gas unattractive.

A Swakor statement said three or four further test holes would be drilled in the area.

If the gas find appeared to be sufficiently large, viability studies would be conducted to determine

whether the gas should be used for liquifaction or the generation of electricity.

If it was decided to go ahead, production would begin within a few years — provided the necessary funds for development could be obtained.

The American company that made the strike, Chevron, had since transferred its concession rights to Soekor, Swakor's South African equivalent.

Negotiations were presently underway with Soekor, the statement said.

According to earlier reports, it had been estimated that the Kudu field was four to six times larger than a similar gas find off Mossel Bay in South Africa. — Sapa.

CSO: 3400/555

NAMIBIA

SECURITY FORCES KILL 24 SWAPO INSURGENTS

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 25 Jan 85 p 7

[Text]

WINDHOEK — Security forces have killed 24 Swapo insurgents in the last two weeks in northern Namibia, according to a SWA Territory Force statement yesterday.

The statistics showed a marked increase in guerrilla deaths compared with the first 10 days of 1985.

The Territory Force said a civilian, Mr Joad Kasoma, was abducted and murdered by insurgents in the Ruacana district of north-western Owambo on January 13.

The kraal of Mr Mihina Ngwela at Oshikuku, near the Angolan border, was attacked with small arms fire and a hand-grenade on Sunday. No

one was injured.

The Territory Force said Swapo terrorists murdered an unidentified man in the Kavango region of northern Namibia on January 12.

The recent bomb explosions at a bottle store in Windhoek's Katutura township, as well as the latest acts of terrorism, showed that Swapo was not interested in a peaceful solution to the territory's problem, the Territory Force said.

The large semi-conventional exercise, Vuiswys, in western Owambo last week had shown that the territory force was well prepared to counter any infiltration.

CSO: 3400/555

NAMIBIA

FARMERS FACE COLLAPSE DUE TO DROUGHT

East London DAILY DISPATCH in English 22 Jan 85 p 7

[Text]

WINDHOEK — The agricultural economy and the cattle industry in SWA/Namibia are facing collapse unless the country gets copious rains soon.

The seven-year-old drought had resulted in a degeneration of pastures almost beyond rehabilitation, Mr Jan-nie de Wet, MEC for Agriculture in the territory, said.

He added the country had only 50 per cent of the cattle that it had a few years ago and the country was in danger of being denuded of livestock.

Thousands of farm labourers are being retrenched because of the drought, leading to the growth of the country's first slums.

The plight of Namibia's estimated 100 000

subsistence farmers is not known, but according to Mr De Wet, they are flocking to towns.

He said the administration was looking at putting together a comprehensive rescue package for farmers and to stabilise the meat industry.

A Windhoek newspaper reports that the "overwhelming number" of SWA farmers are bonded to the hilt and their debts to the commercial banks of the country run into millions of rands. Their indebtedness to the SWA Land and Agricultural Bank is just below R80 million.

Last month was one of the driest months in recorded history and no rain has been recorded in January so far in many areas. — DDC

CSO: 3400/555

NAMIBIA

RSA GOVERNMENT TO PAY OUT-OF-COURT SETTLEMENT FOR KOEVOET'S ASSAULTS

East London DAILY DISPATCH in English 26 Jan 85 p 2

[Text]

WINDHOEK — The South African Government yesterday agreed to pay out-of-court settlements totalling R88 701 for a killing and a series of assaults committed in northern SWA/Namibia by members of an SA Police counter-insurgency unit, Koevoet.

The Vicar-General of the Catholic Church in SWA/Namibia, Fr Heinrich Henning, said in a statement here that the largest amount involved a claim by the widow of a Kavango schoolteacher, Mr J. Hamukwaya.

She was awarded R58 000.

Mr Hamukwaya died on November 18, 1982,

within hours of being detained by members of Koevoet.

At an inquest held in October, 1983, Koevoet police said Mr Hamukwaya had died after falling down a flight of stairs at Nkurenkuru police post in Kavango.

According to reports by forensic pathologists, Mr Hamukwaya had sustained multiple abrasions prior to death, including extensive subcutaneous bleeding in his back and a fatal injury to the head.

The inquest court found "death was caused by an act or omission on the part of members of the union known as Koevoet." — SAPA.

CSO: 3400/555

NAMIBIA

MAN DIES IN SECURITY POLICE DETENTION

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 30 Jan 85 p 3

[Article by Tony Weaver and Noel Bruyns]

[Text]

WINDHOEK. — A young man detained by the South African Security Police on January 15 has died in Security Police detention — allegedly by "hanging himself with blankets".

SWA Police spokesman, Chief Inspector Tubby Kaijk, confirmed that 25-year-old Mr Thomas Shindobo Nikanor had died in detention.

"An inquest will be held," he said. Fuller details would be released today.

Mr Nikanor's brother, Mr Phillip Nikanor, said from Oshakati in the Owambo war zone yesterday that his brother was detained on January 15.

Mr Nikanor was a labourer at the De Beers-owned CDM mine in Oranjemund and was only home for a short holiday, his brother said.

"On the 15th, the Security Police came to our kraal at Engela and accused my brother of reporting information to the Swapo fighters."

Mr Nikanor said his brother's wife, Lina, was informed on Monday of her husband's death by Colonel Flip Meyer, chief of Security Police in Oshakati.

She has nine children.

Col Meyer said from Oshakati yesterday he could not comment on the death as "he was not in our

care at the time". It was confirmed yesterday that Mr Nikanor was apparently transferred to police cells at Otjiwarongo, some 300km to the south, on Saturday.

His body was found on Sunday.

Mr Nikanor is the fourth man known to have died in Security Police custody in SWA in recent years, although there have been widespread allegations of more, unconfirmed deaths, particularly from the war zones.

On Friday last week, the South African Government paid out R58 000 to the widow of Mr Jona Hamukwaya, who died while detained by Koevoet, the anti-insurgency wing of the Security Police, on November 18, 1982.

On the same day, Mr Kadimu Katanga, detained with Mr Hamukwaya, also died.

In 1981, Mr Johannes Kaikuva, a peasant farmer from the Kaokoveld, died in Security Police detention in Opuwa.

A subsequent Supreme Court hearing found that he died as a result of prolonged assault and brutal torture, and that the Security Police were to blame for his death.

His body has never been found.

CSO: 3400/555

NIGER

BRIEFS

THOUSANDS REPORTED FLEEING FAMINE--Lagos, 4 February (AFP)--Thousands of people are fleeing into Nigeria from neighbouring Niger to escape famine, the TRIBUNE newspaper reported Sunday. The paper, published in the west of the country, said the Niamey Government was broadcasting messages urging its citizens to seek refuge in neighbouring states. The messages, transmitted every 30 minutes on Niger's state radio, had been monitored in Sokoto, northwest Nigeria. The report added that thousands of people had already died of famine in Niger and thousands more had crossed the border and arrived in the villages of Illela, Kangina and Beloaka in Sokoto State. [Text] [Paris AFP in English 1138 GMT 4 Feb 85 AB]

CSO: 3400/496

NIGERIA

PRESS AGENCY COMMENTS ON OATUU CONGRESS PROBLEMS

AB051140 Lagos NAN in English 1245 GMT 4 Geb 84

[NAN Feature: "Labour Unity in Africa: What Prospects?" by Tunde Sholanke, NEWS AGENCY OF NIGERIA]

[Text] When Nigeria's head of state, Maj Gen Muhammadu Buhari, recently opened the Fourth Congress of the Organization of African Trade Union Unity (OATUU), he challenged Africa's labour leaders to consider the continent's problems of unemployment, hunger, retrenchments, drought and desertification. Supporting him, the organization's general secretary, Mr Dennis Akumu, said that some of the problems were so serious that they called for a state of emergency in Africa.

Perhaps the two leaders were reminding labour leaders that solutions did not rest only with government and private employers in Africa. Rather, there was need for the elected representatives of Africa's workers to find solutions to these problems, as well as strengthen labour discipline and cultivate diligence among workers.

But according to the assistant general secretary of the organisation, Mr Ali Ibrahim, the Lagos Congress started with passionate solidarity messages and climaxed to an impasse on the 6th day. He said that although the generally poor showing of the labour leaders at the congress was the first of its kind, it was serious enough to undermine the fraternity of member-nations and the good work begun at Addis Ababa in 1973. Problems began on the second day of the congress when the Moroccan delegation walked out because of the presence of the Polisario Front. Djibouti left because its national flag was not hoisted at the conference venue.

On the 3rd day, controversy started over the report of the Credential Committee, set up to determine those nations eligible to vote and to be voted for during the elections. There was also prolonged argument over the report of the general secretary, the Finance Committee report and subsequently, a disagreement on yardsticks for selecting eligible countries. It was alleged that there were some financial irregularities at the Secretariat, and this finally brought the congress to an abrupt end. Debates at the congress were frequently punctuated by rivalry over trivial matters by the three interest groups in the organization--The Anglophone, Francophone and Arab groups.

For instance, a lot of time was wasted discussing whether Morocco should be in the Credential Committee, the reported involvement of the CIA in the congress and how many countries had paid their financial dues.

Naturally, all these concerns were dealt with at the expense of discussing such tangibles as the economic situation in Africa, the armed struggle, the Lome Convention, violations of trade union rights, workers education and the IMF.

Summing up, a participant from a Francophone country said that the congress collapsed because of unhealthy rivalry to install favoured candidates in sensitive offices within the organization. He said that the host, the Nigeria Labor Congress, gave the impression that it merely sponsored the congress because it wanted to win the presidency through all forms of lobby. The third problem was the lack of organisation at the Secretariat, a result of which was that important papers to be discussed by the participants were not made available at the same time in English, French, and Arabic.

There was also the matter of the auditor's report on the secretariat's account which threw the congress into chaos on the eve of the election day. Libya also compounded things by wanting to dominate discussions because it made more financial contributions to the organization than any other country. In addition, the congress was critical of the lukewarm attitude of the Secretariat when members invited it to intervene whenever a trade union right was violated in member-countries.

Despite this, Mr Ibrahim listed various achievements of the organization since 1973, and regarded them as milestones. Some of these included organized training for labor leaders at regional and sub-regional levels. He said that professional trade unions like the All Teachers Organization, the Pan-African Federation of Agricultural Workers and the Federation of Miners and Petroleum Workers were created to provide a forum for workers in different sectors of the economy to discuss problems unique to them. These, he explained, formed the specialised agencies of the organization.

The Secretariat also formed sub-regional organizations like the Organization of Trade Unions of West Africa (OTUWA) and South African Trade Union Coordinating Committee (SATUCC). It is now planning to establish similar groups in the central, eastern and Mahgreb areas of Africa to organize and harmonise trade union activities at the regional level.

The Secretariat enjoys special consultative status with the OAU, functional status with the ILO, consultative status with the UN and observer status in the FAO, UNIDO [United Nations Industrial Development Organization] and UNCTAD. According to Mr Ibrahim, the organization in the last 4 years had intervened in 15 countries where trade union rights had been violated. It also secured the release of several detained labour leaders.

In effect, the OATUU differs little from similar organizations in their infancy. But it is obvious that if it is to succeed, there is need for better definition of its role, greater understanding among labour leaders and less emphasis on politics.

NIGERIA

BUHARI DISCUSSES PROJECTS DURING LAGOS STATE VISIT

AB051231 Lagos NAN in English 0902 GMT 5 Feb 85

[Text] Lagos, 4 February (NAN)--The head of state, Maj Gen Muhammadu Buhari, announced today that the Federal Government had committed 622.5 million naira to various projects aimed at ensuring uninterrupted electricity throughout the country.

Speaking at a civic reception organised for him at the Onikan Stadium, Lagos, at the beginning of his 3-day tour of Lagos State, the head of state said that the projects, which would be completed in stages between May 1985 and November 1987, were going as scheduled. He said that fuel-fired generating station at Egbin in Ikorodu, which is the first unit of the electricity scheme, was commissioned in December and synchronised into the national grid last month. He said that as part of efforts to improve electricity distribution system in Lagos State, NEPA [Nigeria Electric Power Authority] was building 5 new 132/33 kv sub-stations and 12 new 33/11 kv sub-stations.

Major General Buhari said that Lagos State had the highest density of telecommunication facilities in the country, saying that out of the 112,900 lines planned initially for the state, 82,600 lines had been commissioned while work was at various stages to complete the rest. He disclosed that the projects, which would cost N230.2 million, will cover terrestrial transmission routes linking various areas of Lagos, and locations outside the state and the East-West route to Benin.

On the completion of the third mainland bridge, the head of state said that government was anxious to complete it but blamed the delay on scarce funds. He said that because of government concern over transportation problems in Lagos, it planned to build a jetty and ferry terminal at mile 2 on the Lagos-Badagry expressway to facilitate passenger services to the area. He said that the inland waterways department would bridge the Lekki Lagoon at a cost of N3.5 million to improve navigation of the waterway from Lagos to Warri.

On agriculture, the head of state said that although federal projects appeared slow, the situation would be rectified as soon as the newly created lower Ogun River Basin and Rural Development Authority took off effectively.

Earlier in his address of welcome the state governor, Group Captain Gbolahan Mudasiru, said that the impression that the state was rich was erroneous because, according to him, the revenue collected comes to insignificance when viewed against the enormous responsibilities of the government. He called for the early completion of the third mainland bridge to ease transportation problems. He also announced that the state was buying 100 more buses and 3 ferries this year. The reception featured a number of traditional dances and displays.

CSO: 3400/498

NIGERIA

BRIEFS

CIVIL AVIATION AID--Civil aviation facilities in the country are to be improved by the Federal Military Government. This was stated today at Dodan Barracks by the head of state, Major General Muhammadu Buhari, while receiving the president of the International Civil Aviation Organization, ICAO, Dr Assad Kotaite. General Buhari said that the federal government would place emphasis on the maintenance and repairs of existing aviation equipment. He said that necessary funds will be allocated by the government to ensure maximum safety at the country's airports. The head of state said that the federal government shares the concern of the ICAO for the lack of proper functioning of some of the aviation equipment in the country. Dr Kotaite had earlier briefed the head of state on the functions of the organization and its various programs in Nigeria. He said that the ICAO cooperated with Nigeria in establishing the Civil Aviation Training Center in the country to train personnel in civil aviation for developing countries. Dr Kotaite requested the government to give adequate attention to aviation facilities especially in the areas of power and communications. [Text] [Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 1 Feb 85 AB]

OIL COMPANY IMPORT LICENSES--The federal government has approved import licenses for 33 oil companies in the country for the current fiscal year. Eleven of the companies include Shell Petroleum Development Company, Gulf Oil Company, Mobil Producing Nigeria, Nigeria AGIP Oil Company, ELF Nigeria Limited and Texaco Overseas Petroleum Company. Others are Ashland Oil Company, WADECO [expansion unknown] and Ocean Oil Corporation, Phillips Oil Company and AGIP Energy and Natural Resources Company. The remaining 22 companies perform ancillary functions in the oil sector. The Federal Ministry of Commerce and Industries said in a notice to the beneficiaries that the licenses were not valid for foreign exchange. Their parent companies abroad are expected to pay for the imports. [Text] [Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 1 Feb 85 AB]

DOCTORS THREATEN WORK STOPPAGE--Lagos, 4 February (NAN)--Doctors in government hospitals will from today stop seeing patients who have infections ailments, the secretary general of the Nigeria Medical Association (NMA), Dr Ayo Falope, said in Lagos yesterday. Dr Falope told a news conference that the doctors would also refrain from "any hazardous procedures that endanger their health in any way," adding, however, that they should report for work at the appropriate times. He also said that the NMA accepted responsibility for all its

members under a new directive. Doctors are protesting against a government directive which stipulates that all health workers should pay for medical services. Dr Falope said that the directive was "a mere forerunner of various directives that will enable government to withdraw such services from all its employees." He explained that the NMA made "vigorous attempts" to get the directive off the glare of publicity and that although the health minister, Dr Emmanuel Nsan, promised to do something before 19 January, the directive was not withdrawn. Dr Falope warned that all doctors in Nigeria shall stop all forms of work if the NMA is proscribed or any of its officers arrested. Meanwhile, a general meeting of the association has been called for Saturday to review the situation. [Text] [Lagos NAN in English 1200 GMT 4 Feb 85 AB]

COMMITTEE ON CITIZENSHIP--A meeting of the National Advisory Committee on Nigerian citizenship takes place today in Kano. It will be presided over by the minister of internal affairs, Major General Muhammadu Margoro. Officials of the Federal Ministries of Commerce and Industries, Justice, External Affairs, and the Cabinet Office, as well as representatives of all the state governments are expected to attend the meeting, which is the first under the present administration. [Text] [Lagos Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 4 Feb 85 AB]

LANDLORDS LIABLE FOR CRIMES--The inspector-general of police, Mr Etim Inyang, has warned that from now, any landlord whose tenant was arrested for armed robbery or any serious criminal act would be treated as an accomplice. [Words indistinct] inspector-general said that "in view of the fact that armed robbers and other criminals were tenants to landlords and lived among the civilian population, it would be unrealistic for any landlord to claim ignorance of the activities of their tenants." The statement, which said that this was one of the measures being taken to curb the alarming rate of armed robbery in the country, added that landlords were also being served with "preventive questionnaires" to identify all tenants in their houses. The inspector-general, the statement added, had also directed that more men be posted to crime-prone areas as soon as such areas were identified. The statement appealed to members of the public and landlords to cooperate (?with) the police in its intensified fight against anti-social elements. [Text] [Lagos NAN in English 1045 GMT 7 Feb 85 AB]

NEWSPRINT SHORTAGE CLOSES PUNCH--Lagos, 7 February (AFP)--The Nigerian newspaper [THE] PUNCH announced in today's edition that it is being forced to close temporarily because of a newsprint shortage. The daily, famous for its page 3 pictures of topless European models, said it could not continue publishing, despite loans and gifts of newsprint from other newspapers. The announcement said a consignment of newsprint was on its way from Europe by sea and should arrive shortly. The same problem has hit other Nigerian publications because of a lack of foreign exchange, which has resulted in reduced government allocations to newspapers to buy supplies. A Nigerian newsprint factory is scheduled to start production this June. [Text] [Paris AFP in English 1721 GMT 7 Feb 85 AB]

7 March 1985

TRADE UNION AFFILIATIONS PROHIBITED--Lagos, 8 February (NAN)--The president of the Nigeria Labour Congress (NLC), Alhaji Ali Chiroma, reminded trade union organisations in the country in Lagos today of the law prohibiting them from affiliating with foreign labour organisations. Addressing the opening ceremony of this year's National Executive Council meeting of the Dockworkers' Union of Nigeria (DUN), Alhaji Ali said that by the instrument establishing the NLC, it was illegal for it and any of its affiliate unions to affiliate with any foreign body. He said that the law, however, allows the NLC and its unions to fraternise with either the East or West Bloc labour organisations, stressing that such fraternisations should not bind them to "any shade of foreign ideology." Alhaji Ali condemned what he called the cosmetic approach adopted by governments in solving national problems. "No one person has the monopoly of knowledge required for tackling national issues," he said, calling on the federal military government to allow workers the opportunity to participate in the decisionmaking processes. [Excerpts] [Lagos NAN in English 0715 GMT 9 Feb 85 AB]

FOURTH OIL REFINERY CONSTRUCTION--An agreement for the building of the fourth oil refinery in the country was signed in Lagos today between the Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation and a consortium of four companies. The new refinery, which will cost about 500 million naira, is expected to be completed in 1987 and will be built in Port Harcourt, Rivers State. At the ceremony, the minister of petroleum and energy, Professor Tam David-West, said that the building of the refinery was an attempt by the government to diversify her oil industry. He urged the companies handling the project to exhibit a thorough business morality, pointing out that the failure to do this would result in the contract being cancelled. Replying on behalf of his colleagues, a representative of one of the companies, Mr (Nobua Emada), pledged that the project would be completed on schedule. [Text] [Lagos Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 11 Feb 85 AB]

FREE HEALTH CARE RESTORED--All staff of the teaching and specialist hospitals are now to be accorded the level of free medical facilities they were enjoying before the introduction of new hospital fees in such health institutions in January this year. In a statement in Lagos today, the Federal Ministry of Health said that clarification became necessary because as public officers, staff of teaching and specialist hospitals should enjoy free medical treatment as provided for in their conditions of service. The ministry expressed the hope that with the restoration of free medical facilities, hospital workers would now render full services in the teaching and specialist hospitals. [Text] [Lagos Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 11 Feb 85 AB]

MISSION IN BULGARIA URGED--Nigerian students in Bulgaria have called on the Federal Military Government [FMG] to consider opening a mission in the country. A spokesman for the students said in an interview in Sofia that the lack of a Nigerian mission in that country had brought untold suffering to the students over the years. According to him, there are over 400 Nigerian students in Bulgaria with some of them sponsored by the federal and state governments. The students' appeal follows the recent death of two Nigerian students in Bulgaria whose corpses were left in the public mortuary in Sofia for weeks. [Text] [Lagos Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 12 Feb 85 AB]

GOVERNMENT FREEZES SALARIES, WAGES--The Nigerian Government says no general percentage increase in salaries and wages for workers in both the public and private sectors will be permitted this year. This is contained in the incomes policy guidelines for 1985 approved by the government. In a statement in Lagos today, the Productivity, Prices, and Incomes Board said that the current policies on wages and prices would be maintained in view of the prevailing economic situation. It, however, said that normal increments would be allowed in both sectors but adjustments in incremental rates are forbidden. Ex-gratia payments to workers may also be approved by the government after clearance with the minister of employment, labor, and productivity. The board said changes in salaries, wages, and fringe benefits should not be backdated except in the case of promotions of advancement or staff. It called on every Nigerian to strive hard to increase productivity to achieve higher living standards and the orderly development of the economy. [Text] [Lagos International Service in English 1630 GMT 13 Feb 85 AB]

2-PERCENT SALARY DONATION--Workers in the Rivers State will donate 2 percent of their salaries for 6 months toward the state's coastal land agricultural program. The decision to this effect was taken at a meeting in Port Harcourt between Governor Fidelis Oyakilome and representatives of the Nigeria Labor Congress, NLC, and the other industrial unions in the state. The workers also promised to make more contributions after the 6-month period if it became necessary. The governor commended the workers for the mature approach to the problems of their less fortunate colleagues. On the request by the NLC for a secretariat, Mr Oyakilome promised that a befitting building would be made available to the congress. [Text] [Lagos Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 13 Feb 85 AB]

KWARA LABOR CONGRESS STRIKE--The planned strike by the Kwara State branch of the Nigeria Labor Congress [NLC] has been suspended. The suspension is designed to give room for further negotiation and consultation over the proposed plan by the government to restructure the state Civil Service. A statement jointly signed by the Kwara state secretary of the NLC, Mr J.A. Bright; and the secretary to the state military government and head of service, Dr A.S. Oniyogi; said that the government has so far not committed itself to any percentage cut in the public service. It appealed to workers to report for duty while consultations between government and the congress continued. [Text] [Lagos Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 13 Feb 85 AB]

FAMILY PLANNING UNIT SOON--PLANS are on the way to establish family planning co-ordination unit in the Federal Ministry of Health. The unit would co-ordinate family planning activities embarked upon by the various governments and non-governmental organisations so as to eliminate the duplication of efforts. The Minister of Health, Dr. Emmanuel Nsan announced this in Ibadan in an address to the opening of a four-day health seminar on national child health and maternal family services. Dr. Nsan called on mass media organisations and community leaders to be involved in enlightening the public on the advantages of family planning services. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 16 Jan 85 p 9]

KADUNA COMPULSORY EDUCATION--KADUNA State Government will enact an edict to force parents to send their children to school if there is no marked improvement in school enrolment in the state. The state Governor, Air Vice Marshal Usman Mu'azu, yesterday said at the inaugural meeting of the state's Council of Chiefs that no society could achieve any meaningful development if the majority of its people were not literate. He called on traditional rulers to help in the campaign to educate parents on the importance of enrolling their children in schools in their various localities. He said the current poor attendance was very discouraging and therefore, solicited their support to enable the government to achieve the objectives of its educational programmes. Air Vice Marshal Usman Mu'azu was recently told at one of the schools he visited in Dutsin-Ma Local Government area that the poor attendance of schools by children was as a result of the ten Naira caution and of between 40 and 120 Naira graduated fees, introduced by the government which many parents could not afford. [Aliyu Modibbo] [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 16 Jan 85 p 16]

AJAOKUTA STEEL PLANT COMMISSIONING--THE Ajaokuta Steel Complex, would be commissioned as soon as necessary resources are available, the Minister of Internal Affairs, Major-General Mohammed Magoro, has said. Major-General Magoro made the statement in Lagos on Monday while receiving the Ambassador Extra-Ordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republic (USSR), Mr. Vladimir Sneguirev, who paid him a courtesy call. The minister said that Nigeria looks for more support from the USSR in respect of Namibia and requested the envoy to convey the gratitude of the people of this country to the Soviet Union for recognising the Western Sahara. Major-General Magoro also said that the Federal Military Government was looking over the issuance of multiple visas to cover the stay of certain personnel of foreign missions. He congratulated the ambassador for working hard to further cement the relationship of the two countries. Commending the envoy, the minister said "as this is your final year in this country, I have no doubt that you will enhance the relationship of the two noble countries economically." He said it is the wish of the Head of State, Major-General Muhammadu Buhari that the outer space should be left free and peace should reign throughout the world. Major-General Magoro took the opportunity of the envoy's visit to extend his condolence to him on the death last month of the Soviet's Minister of Defence Marshal Dmitri Ustinov. Responding, the Soviet ambassador thanked the minister for finding time to receive him and promised to see that relationship between the two countries continue to strengthen. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 17 Jan 85 p 9]

MURTALA AIRPORT LACKS EQUIPMENT--OVER 200 Flight Information Display Systems (FDS) installed at the Murtala Airport, Ikeja to guide intending air travellers are damaged and may never be repaired again. The New Nigerian gathered that the flight information systems which were installed at the airport in 1979 stopped working in 1982 and have not been repaired. One of the NAA public relations officers, Mr. John G. Warmam, attributed the damaged systems to NEPA's frequent power cut. He said that the Nigerian Airports Authority which owns the equipment had spent about 30,000 Naira in repairing them only to be damaged again by NEPA's frequent power cuts. Mr. Warmam stated that another factor was lack of spare parts because of the foreign exchange situation in the country. Mr. Warmam disclosed that as a result the NAA has decided that

the equipment should not be repaired again. Mr. Warmam appeal to NAA debtors to pay up their debts or services rendered by the NAA would be withdrawn. He said that his organisation would soon give a deadline to the debtors. Services likely to be withdrawn include fire cover for landing, aircraft landing and parking space for their aircraft. He disclosed however that some of the debtors have indicated their intention to pay [word illegible] such debt. [Victor Attai] [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 21 Jan 85 p 3]

NONSCHEDULED AIRLINE LICENSES--A TOTAL of 28 private companies are licensed to operate non-scheduled passengers and cargo air charter services in Nigeria. Of this, only 16 are actually utilising their licenses. Also, out of the 400 aircraft on the Nigerian register, the licensed charter companies have a fleet of 97. The Minister of Transport and Aviation, Rear-Admiral Patrick Koshoni, gave the statistical details at the launching of Okada Air Services in Minna, Niger State. Rear-Admiral Koshoni referred to fears being expressed in certain quarters as regards proliferation of private Airlines in the country. He, however, pointed out that a committee set up to look into the matter found no basis to justify the fears entertained that the number of private aircraft which engaged in commercial aviation was enough to overcrowd the Nigerian airspace. The Minister congratulated Okada Air Services for helping to open up Niger State and wished it safe operations in its services to the state. He also praised the Niger State government for thinking it fit to attract air charter services to the state pending the full introduction of commercial flights into the area. Rear-Admiral Koshoni gave an assurance that all necessary steps would be taken towards ensuring the completion of the Minna Airport. [Text] [Enugu DAILY STAR in English 17 Jan 85 p 2]

CSO: 3400/500

REUNION

HERNU'S INSPECTION TOUR OF MILITARY UNITS REPORTED

Saint Denis TMOIGNAGES in French 27 Dec 84 p 2

/Text/ Charles Hernu, the minister responsible for the armed forces, is currently in Reunion on a 48-hour visit. Yesterday, during a brief meeting with the press when he arrived in Gillot, the minister summed up in a few words the role of the army in our island. An army which, from what he said, will not participate in future operations conducted in countries outside our region. The minister also said that there will be a stepping up in the training activities carried out by the RSMA /Regiment of Adapted Military Service/.

Charles Hernu, French minister of defense, arrived in Gillot yesterday accompanied by several top military officials. He was welcome, as he stepped down from his aircraft, by a number of civilian and military personalities, including Michel Blangy, the commissioner of the republic, and Paul Verges.

The minister described his visit to our island as "an important stopping point" in the tour that will also take him to Madagascar, Burundi (a country in East Africa) and Djibouti before he returns to Paris.

In Reunion, Hernu will visit several military units such as the Second RPIMA /Naval Infantry Paratrooper Regiment/, the rotating company of the Sixth RPIMA, The RSMA /Regiment for Adapted Military Service/ and the Police unit of Saint Paul.

The army has a force of 3,500 men in Reunion which the minister describes as "a force of sovereignty and defense." He also stressed that there was consensus of opinion regarding that military presence which, according to him, is "a reality above politics."

In reply to a question put to him by TMOIGNAGES, the defense minister explained that the troops stationed in Reunion will never serve in theaters of operation in countries outside our region. We have special units in France, he said, which are on permanent state of readiness for military interventions outside France.

Charles Hernu recalled that France has signed six defense agreements with American countries and said that French military forces will respond at once to a request from the government of those countries. "There can be no doubt on this point," he said.

Furthermore, on the question of reducing the length of military service, the minister pointed out that this will not be done in the immediate future. His first move, he noted, was directed at improving the content and regulations of the military service. On the other hand, we have established a "long voluntary service" and an increasing number of women are joining the army. "My aide-de-camp in this trip is a woman," the minister said.

On the specific matter of the length of military service, he said that it was part of an overall plan where factors such as the economic crisis, the training and many others had to be taken into consideration. "Our decision will be based on all these factors," said Charles Hernu. A decision which apparently will not be made for quite a while.

Finally, the minister of defense announced that the training activities of the RSMA will be stepped up in the future. "It can serve as an example and a model," he said in conclusion.

After the official welcoming ceremony in Gillot, Hernu went to pay a formal visit to the mayor of Saint Denis before laying a wreath on the war memorial monument. The 1st day of the minister's visit to our island ended with a cocktail reception at the prefecture. Today he will visit the Second RPIMA Regiment in Pierrefonds, the EMPR /expansion unknown/ in Tampon, a working site of the RSMA in La Plaine des Cafres and the police unit in Saint Paul.

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CSO: 3419/233

SENEGAL

ROLE OF ISLAM IN NATION EXAMINED

Paris LE MOIS EN AFRIQUE in French Oct/Nov 84 pp 152-153

[Article by Mar Fall: "The Senegalese State and the 'Islamic Field of Action'"]

[Text] With a Moslem population estimated at 85-90 percent of the 5.6 million inhabitants, Senegal is one of the most Islamized countries in the world. Islam continues to mark deeply the relations between individuals. However, the religion of the Prophet in black Africa is always perceived in the West as a "second category, a peripheral Islam," contrary to that of the Arab states. This attitude expresses a total ignorance of this revealed religion and of its great capacity for mobilization and adaptation. The colonial administration that had tried to destroy it or at least limit its audience,¹ without having achieved it for all that, moreover had not been mistaken. This vitality of Sufism, of the Islam of the Mouride, Tijaniyah, Qadiriya and Layene brotherhoods and its spiritual leaders (the caliphs) forced a reorientation of policy on the colonial authorities. Open conflict gave way to an alliance, a collaboration, the marabouts serving as intermediaries between the administration and the peasants.² Their interests (peanut growing, collection of taxes, debts, reproduction of the marabout hierarchy, etc.) being complementary, it was the status quo.

With the birth of the modern postcolonial state, there was a continuity of this alliance, even if conflicts were not excluded. The attitude of prohibiting peasant demands (the price of peanuts, seeds, etc.) on the part of the marabouts led to talk of "peasant trade unionism."³ But what is determining all the same is the complementarity of interests between the state and the marabouts. We may, however, wonder about the evolution of this alliance for several reasons. We are considering three of them:

1) The "Islamic field of action" does not merely involve Sufism alone. There exists another component that is commonly called "the reformists." Reformist Islam, stemming from the Salafiyya and the Wahhabiya, is an intransigent fundamentalist trend that fights "the obscurantism fostered by the Sufi marabouts." This trend is led by intellectuals of the Koran, the Holy Book, who organized themselves during the colonial period into the Moslem Cultural Union. The "reformists" were fiercely fought against by the colonial authorities. How are they placed in relation to the post-colonial state? Even if relations with confraternal hierarchies continue

to have priority, we note on the part of the government a radical change with regard to the "reformists." The signs marking this reorientation are numerous. We note some of them:

--cooptation in the state apparatus (ambassadorial posts in the Arab states to "reformist" leaders). The Arab states, it should be recalled, are recognized sponsors of development projects.

--introduction of Arabic into public education and an increase in "Arabic private schools."

--the reformist organizations FAIS (Federation of Islamic Associations of Senegal), UPIS (Union for Islamic Progress in Senegal), etc... serving as spokesmen for the state at home and giving it an outward Islamic image (relationships with the Arab states).

2) Institution by the state of this type of relationship with the reformist trend seems to go in the direction of reinforcing control of the Islamic field of action. In fact, it can be said that the state is seeking to equip itself with apparatuses (which would be the real product of the state) or at least controlled by it. It is seeking Islamic legitimacy.

But this does not rule out the evolution of this alliance in favor of the "reformists," even if they are dependent upon the state today. They aspire to genuine independence.

3) Finally, we note, for the last few years, an Islamic renewal at the level of popular conduct. A revival that cuts across both the brotherhoods and the reformist trend (a proliferation of Islamic newspapers, cassettes, effigies in homage to the Mouride spiritual leaders and a rush to the pilgrimages of the Mawlid, the Camou and the Magal, etc.)... What should also be noted is the existence of an Islamic revival that weaves itself outside the brotherhoods and that takes on, depending on the moment, the ways of a militant, aggressive Islam, in the face of the breakdown of Moslem values in contact with European civilization (an increase in neighborhood associations, the distribution of Qadhdhafi's Green Book, the circulation of posters of the Imam Khomeyni, etc.).

Who is going to profit by this Islamic burgeoning? For the moment, this situation is not bringing about any real modifications in Senegalese political life. But the important thing is that it comes in part from the "bottom" and that the Senegalese state goes on endlessly being sick.

FOOTNOTES

1. Cf. C. Coulon, "Le marabout et le Prince" [The Marabout and the Prince], Pedone, 1981.
A.B. Diop, "La société Wolof, tradition et changement" [Wolof Society, Tradition and Change], Paris, Karth, 1982.

2. One may consult:

Jean Copans: "Les marabouts de l'arachide" [The Peanut Marabouts], Le Sycomore, 19. D.C. O'Brien, "A Versatile Charisma, The Mouride Brotherhood, 1967-1975," European Archives of Sociology, Vol 28, 1977, pp 87-106.

3. See D.C. O'Brien, op. cit.

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SENEGAL

WAL FADJRI'S FIRST YEAR OF PUBLICATION REVIEWED

Dakar WAL FADJRI in French 18 Jan-1 Feb 85 p 2

[Editorial by Sidy Lamine Niass: "One Year in the Service of Islamic News"]

[Text] WAL FADJRI is distinctive in that it was born in January--January of 1984. Also, it is in this period of "balance sheets and prospects" (a tradition we observed in our last issue) that it falls upon us to take a retrospective look at a year of labor. This in order to establish that in that period of crisis that generated unkept promises and disillusionments and presaged difficult days ahead in many areas of life, we can thank God for His help in answering the challenge to our existence and contemplating the future with serenity.

And so for 12 months, day by day, WAL FADJRI has been in existence. Its path was a thorny one.

In the beginning we lived under the fear, supported by rumors, of the newspaper closing down. Such a closing would have been connected with the closing of the Iranian embassy in Dakar, which itself would have kept WAL FADJRI going. And yet, since the colonial period the thousands of Catholics have had their own newspaper in Dakar without the Vatican representatives being in the least worried. That ordeal overcome, there were the threats to our premises to discourage us. However, the train had been well enough launched so that we did not worry about maneuvers as base as they were anonymous.

But it was to be a difficult journey on the road to the truth, and some travelers had to leave the train when it was moving. For our activities bothered not only the government, but also an opposition that wished to take advantage of Islam, which we did not hesitate to denounce. Some agitators, "militants" for Islam, were also discouraged in the face of the hard reality of the truth, and ultimately abandoned it.

Nevertheless, our line was clear, our action was lucid.

We have done nothing but tell the truth and defend the oppressed. No matter who the individuals were, when they were anxious because of their opinions and personal convictions (Iba Der Thiam in the government, Fadilou Diop in the barreau [translation unknown], Mbow at UNESCO, etc.), whether it was a group that

saw its existence being threatened (Fass after the fires, part of Diamaguene that had been scattered); or whether it was states, when imperialism from the East or the West was setting out to subjugate them. Every struggle aimed at defending the interests of a people has thus had our sympathy. Whether the case was that of Islamic Iran or Nicaragua, where Christianity is predominant.

Within that framework, delivering honest information has always been our main concern, supported by the sacrosanct truth that is essential in Islam.

Without any dogmatism, then, we have sought to inform. To inform, so that Islam may be better known and its rightful place in our society may be recognized. Also, conferences and other "ziarras" [religious meeting] which used to be ignored by the media have attracted our attention, so they could receive encouragement and criticism aimed at putting them back in their proper context, which is one of being alert and motivated by the people.

All of this has been done so that Islam will triumph to the detriment of secularism. So that ultimately the majority of the Senegalese will find their bearings in a society that is even more respectful of its beliefs and more in conformity with its aspirations.

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SENEGAL

DEPORTEES RECOUNT ORDEALS, MISTREATMENT IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES

In Zambian Prison

Dakar WAL FADJRI in French 18 Jan-1 Feb 85 pp 6-8

[Article by Y. Ndiaye]

[Text] Senegalese expelled from African countries, leaving behind their property and sometimes their wives and children, are already a familiar occurrence. In Zaire as in the Congo and Nigeria, they have been thrown out with their underwear and their outrage as their only baggage. But the expulsion of our fellow-countrymen from Zambia surpasses every imaginable horror.

Last 8 January, a special Air France flight unloaded its procession of disgust and horror at the Dakar airport. They were Senegalese expelled from Zambia. Forty-one of them were suffering severely from the mistreatment they had undergone during their 8 months' detention in the Campissa prison. Campissa: a name the mere mention of which causes shivers, situated 320 km from the capital, Lusaka.

In that prison were nearly 300 Senegalese who had been arrested in the course of a campaign against diamond traffickers. The cells' crowded conditions rivaled their discomfort. "We were 120 Senegalese crammed into cell 5," said Samba Sidibe, who had been settled in Zambia since 1970 and who is married to a Zambian, the mother of his children. "In that cell we were living beside our urine and excrement, lying on the bare ground with no hope of getting a glimpse of sunlight except when the guards came to take a dead body out of our cell." And there were many dead, according to the survivors, who spoke of a good 20 at Campissa alone. For other Senegalese have fallen in the witch hunt.

That hunt began on 3 June 1984 and, according to Demba Diane, affected not only the Senegalese, but also the Malians and Guineans residing in Zambia. The official goal of the campaign thus launched was to fight effectively against the diamond traffic that is the doing solely of these foreigners. The 18 Senegalese survivors we met with at the former Government Nurses' Training School that had been adapted to receive them were definite: "The Zambian government doesn't

want French-speakers in the government, because they run it by means of their social success, which is only due to their tenacity and their determination to succeed. The government knows who the real diamond traffickers are, because they are from Central Africa, but they are untouchable. Retaliation by their respective governments can do a lot of harm."

"Untouchable" is a word that does not sit well with the Senegalese, Malians and Guineans, all the more so because they can be slapped in the face and they have no other cheek to turn. And for a week they will be tracked down in the cities, in the bush, with no chance of escaping "the police and the army" that have been mobilized in this huge operation. Some of them will pass on before they even get to the Campissa prison. Others will die in their cells. And finally others, sustained by the hope of seeing Senegal again, will see no part of their dream except the route followed by the firemen's ambulance on the way to the hospital before they "kick the bucket". This was the case with Abdoul Sow, who died on the 14th in his bed at Le Dantec.

However, despite the losses suffered, which have been calculated to be nearly 1 billion of our francs, and the suffering they have endured, those expelled from Zambia are unanimous: "We thank Abdou Diouf for having done everything to implement our evacuation to Dakar. But we are still worried, nevertheless, about the fate that is in store for the Malian and Guinean nationals who are still living in the Campissa hell." However, one worry remains: "How can we go home again?" The question cropped up several times after Lt Diop, of the gendarmerie, responsible for supervising them, informed them last Tuesday, in front of us, of their imminent departure (at 1500) to go to their respective families. Most of the expatriates we met with had no relatives in Dakar and had no money to go back, some to Fouta, some to Eastern Senegal. Until 1300 the day before yesterday, the problem still remained unsolved and Mr Diop, who accuses some people of "belly-aching" without solving the social cases that arise (listen to the press), had not yet found the ideal solution when we left yesterday's "Senegalo-Zambians".

Which means that the suffering of these men who have been uprooted from their families and their property is not yet over. And after Zambia, who is next?

Commentary Deplores Expulsion Policy

Dakar WAL FADJRI in French 18 Jan-1 Feb 85 pp 7,8

[Article by S.T.]

[Text] Congo, Zaire, Nigeria, Zambia--the list is a long one. Everywhere, Senegalese who had left (other African brothers with them) to build, by the sweat of their brows, a future that their difficult living conditions simply do not allow them to realize at home.

Stone upon stone, at the cost of many privations and sacrifices, guided by that business sense possessed by any good Senegalese, they were to pay (very often honestly) for a place in the sun. Always motivated by that xenophilia, that sense of hospitality, they had reached the stage where they were merging with the local populace, to make their country a second home. Until the day when...

On that day, someone came to awaken them in the middle of the night. Dragged by force in the simplest of clothing (often pajamas), they were penned up at an airport or a port. Before they realized what was happening to them, they were forcibly put on board. Destination Senegal. Still lucky not to have been taken to the corner police station and beaten up by way of a farewell.

Many did not recover from the ordeal and among those expelled from Zaire we know some who have become insane. To be a millionaire today, to wake up tomorrow without money or clothing, is enough to shake the most stable minds. To be roughly pulled out of his family universe, separated from his children and his wife (if he is married to a native of the country), is enough to shatter an entire life.

Nearly all of them land in Dakar as strangers. A city they had left one or more decades before and turned their backs on it, having the idea that one is as much at home everywhere as one is in Senegal. To come back is difficult, even impossible. There is no longer any money to start a new life. They are ill at ease in a family unit with which they have often lost contact. From one day to the next, one falls over the edge, and this decline is enough to make one crazy.

Back where they were expelled, they are exulting: "The wealth for nationals first". And the vultures swoop down on that which others built with so much difficulty. There is no question of bringing back their property. As unfortunate deportees, you can kiss it goodbye. It is nearly 10 years that those expelled from Zaire have been running after 16 billion francs that Mobutu's regime stole from them.

What is the use now of feeling African, of believing that a common destiny exists for the under-developed countries of this continent, that we are forming one people beyond the linguistic and cultural diversities. Every time such an ignoble act is repeated, I remember Berlin 1886. It was nearly 100 years ago, the division of Africa. Nothing has been done to overcome the cleavages thus established.

When Diouf meets with Kaunda one day, or Ibrahima Fall meets his Zambian counterpart, people will speak of reason of state--in order to understand each other. Unfortunate Senegalo-Zambians, you can cross out the past.

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SOUTH AFRICA

EDITORIAL FEELS REFORMS, NEW CONSTITUTION COMES TOO LATE

London THE AFRICAN COMMUNIST in English first quarter 1985 No 100 pp 7-15

[Editorial]

[Text]

There has never been anything quite like it in South Africa before — the revolt of the people that spread through all sections and in all centres during 1984. Giving the lie to the claims of the Botha regime that their "reforms" will promote peace, a mighty tide of mass political action has rolled across the country, drawing in ever wider sections of the population. The scale and intensity of the resistance to apartheid tyranny have demonstrated the absurdity of the time-worn official explanation that the mass upsurge is the work of "communist agitators" or "professional trouble-makers". Law and Order Minister Louis le Grange came nearer the mark when he held "revolutionary elements" responsible for the disturbances which racked the townships of Sebokeng, Boipatong and Sharpeville in October. On October 24, Sebokeng was surrounded by 10,000 troops and police with armoured cars, helicopters, dogs, tear gas, whips, truncheons, plastic batons and bullets. Police searched 20,000 houses in a single day in a bid to find these so-called "revolutionary elements" who were said to be causing all the trouble. Between 350 and 500 people were arrested during the course of the occupation, but there was apparently not a single "revolutionary element" among them, because not one was brought to court on any charge under the security laws. And when the police and military withdrew, the revolt continued and spread wider, culminating in a highly disciplined and well-organised general strike which paralysed industry throughout the Transvaal — the biggest and most effective action of its kind ever to take place in South Africa. As the chairman of the Transvaal Stay-Away Committee which organised the strike, Mr Thami Mali, declared:

"No amount of intimidation can stop us on our way to liberation. We cannot go back now. Our duty as the oppressed people is to step up resistance and create an ungovernable situation".

President Botha's hopes that his new constitution would enable him to convince his critics that he is now ruling by consent have been blown sky-high. Events have shown that he can only continue to rule by the gun, which he continues to use with reckless abandon at the cost of hundreds of killed

and wounded. However, the people are daily demonstrating that they are no longer prepared to be ruled in the old way. Consciousness of the need for a meaningful change in social relationships, and determination to struggle, and if needs be to die, in order to bring about this change is now planted deeply in the collective mind of the masses. The ideals of the Freedom Charter burn brightly in every breast. A resolution passed in 1955 has grown into the goal of revolution in 1985. The decades of propaganda and campaigning, of suffering and sacrifice, of purposeful and directed action by the ANC, SACP, Umkhonto we Sizwe are bearing fruit. The people are on the march. One of the conditions of revolution indicated by Lenin has been achieved:

“Among the proletariat, a mass sentiment favouring the most determined, bold and dedicated revolutionary action against the bourgeoisie has emerged and begun to grow vigorously”.

(“Left-wing” Communism — an Infantile Disorder.)

No doubt other conditions for revolution still have to be achieved. But 1984 nevertheless was a year full of achievement and promise.

Failure of the Military

The roots of revolt in South Africa go deep into our history. In fact there has never been a period of acquiescence, though the fires of resistance have sometimes flared fitfully. But in the recent period the upsurge of popular revolt in the early 1970s which culminated in the Soweto and connected uprisings of 1976 forced the South African ruling class towards the realisation that a military solution would not suffice and that some sort of political accommodation would have to be found to shore up the crumbling edifice of apartheid. Even the military were saying that they could only contribute 20% towards the achievement of a peaceful solution, and that the remaining 80% must be found in the political sphere.

The outcome of their thinking was the new constitution, whose main aim is to divide and rule.

The new dispensation for Coloureds and Indians is based on two main principles:

- the continued exclusion of the African 70% of the population from any participation even in the formal structures of bourgeois parliamentary democracy.

- the attempt to disrupt and, if possible, destroy the unity in action of the oppressed black masses by drawing the Coloureds and Indians into an alliance with the white minority on racist terms and under white racist control and domination.

In addition, the new constitution was designed to enable the regime's imperialist backers and supporters to claim that their policy of “constructive engagement” was showing results — that South Africa was moving — albeit slowly — on the path of gradually abandoning the shape, form and content of white supremacy and domination.

To give the constitutional sham a coating of respectability, a referendum was held amongst the white electorate in November 1983. Not surprisingly a majority of those who went to the polls voted “yes”, since they knew very well that what was proposed did not entail any real change in the substance of racist ideology, policy and strategy. But an analysis of the referendum figures shows that even the whites were unenthusiastic about the new constitution.

Of the eligible white electorate, 25% abstained, 25% voted no, and the "yes" vote was supported by only 50%. Premier Botha claimed a huge victory, but in fact his new constitution has the declared support of only 50% of the white electorate.

No referendum was held amongst the Coloured and Indian voters for obvious reasons. A "no" vote would instantly have killed the new constitution stone dead, since it would have been clear it was being imposed on an unwilling electorate and an unwilling people. In August 1984, however, elections were held for the Coloured and Indian chambers in the new parliament, the idea being that even if candidates were returned on a minority vote they could still work the new machinery. And indeed the new constitution was massively rejected. In the face of a sustained campaign by the media, police intimidation, widespread arrests and the use of violence against activists of the United Democratic Front who were campaigning for a boycott, the official figures show that only 18% of the Coloured voters and 15.5% of the Indian voters went to the polls. In reality the boycott figure was even higher since there was widespread abuse of voting rights in the rural areas and in the use of the so-called 'special' votes which allowed the elderly and the sick to cast their votes before polling day. The true feeling of the Coloured and Indian people was revealed in the urban areas where the bulk of the working people live and in some of which the poll was a derisory 4%.

The election result was an immense victory for the progressive and democratic forces, and in particular for the United Democratic Front which had spearheaded the boycott campaign. Prime Minister — now President — P.W. Botha responded predictably:

"These wreckers have nothing but revolution and violence to offer, and when action is taken against their ringleaders they shout to high heaven ... A considerable percentage of Coloureds are not yet interested in exercising political rights".

It is true that the Coloured and Indian people are not interested in exercising the political rights offered them in the new constitution, because these 'rights' are valueless. White domination is entrenched at all levels in the new Parliament, and the will of the Coloured and Indian chambers can be safely ignored or overridden. White South Africans should also bear in mind that their own white chamber has been devalued and its powers diminished, because the centre of legislative power has been transferred to the President's Council and the multitude of Cabinet committees, sub-committees, commissions and all the other paraphernalia through which the State President is now enabled to frame and implement policy. The rights and privileges enjoyed by the whites under the former system of bourgeois parliamentary rule are now at the discretion of the State President and his all-powerful State Security Council. To the extent that it ever existed, Westminster-style democracy in South Africa has now been killed off.

The Resort to Force

Premier Botha accused the UDF of using blackmail, threats and intimidation to cow the voters in its boycott campaign. To be sure, there was a campaign of blackmail, threats and intimidation, but it came from the side of the racist regime and its agencies and hangers-on, not from the UDF. The leaders and scores of activists of the UDF were arrested under the no-trial detention laws, UDF members and supporters were beaten up by the police

with sjamboks and truncheons, peaceful protests were broken up with tear gas, rubber batons and lethal bullets, UDF meetings were banned. Yet despite all the repression, the UDF, with over 700 affiliated bodies representing 2½ million people, emerged as a powerful, well-organised, disciplined and highly politically conscious organisation fully capable of mobilising the masses in action. Through its national and regional structures it held hundreds of meetings, produced thousands of leaflets, posters, stickers and other propaganda material. Working night and day and canvassing from door to door, the activists of the UDF campaigned to collect 1 million signatures to a petition opposing the fraudulent parliament. The Coloured and Indian collaborators of the regime were totally exposed and isolated.

Effectively the UDF transformed the "elections" into their opposite. The election campaign, far from serving the interests of the South African ruling class and foreign monopoly capital, galvanised and united the oppressed blacks and democratic whites and administered a firm rebuff to the racists and imperialists. In a bid to recover lost ground, the regime tried to smear the UDF as a front for the banned ANC and SACP, resorting to crude anti-communism in a futile attempt to smother the people's opposition to apartheid. The stooge Matanzima regime in the Transkei Bantustan went even further and banned the UDF outright, revealing the true intentions of its paymasters in Pretoria. But these tactics cannot succeed. The intensity and scale of popular resistance to apartheid far exceeds the capacity of the regime to conceal it.

The real dilemma of South Africa's racist rulers was highlighted by the uprisings which occurred in townships such as Evaton, Sharpeville and Sebokeng in the Vaal Triangle during 1984. The basic cause of the revolt was mass poverty and deprivation, rendered more acute as the year went on by increases in rents, bus fares and the prices of basic commodities, while wages lagged behind and the number of unemployed soared over the 4 million mark. The people took to the streets in protest, and scholars and students boycotted their inferior schools and colleges. As the police moved to take action, barricades were thrown up in the streets to halt the progress of the hippos and armoured cars. "Community councillors" and other puppets of the regime were attacked and their homes set on fire. Nor was the revolt confined to the Vaal Triangle. In every province of South Africa, in every main centre, the flames of revolt were lit and soared ever higher into the air.

The regime responded by sending in the army to back up the police, thus clearly demonstrating that the "total onslaught" of which President Botha has been prattling for years is, not by "international communism" against South Africa, but by the racist regime against its own people. During September and October alone it was officially admitted that 81 people had been killed and hundreds injured as a result of action by the police and military. The true casualty list is far higher, while unknown numbers of people detained under the security laws simply "disappeared" in the best traditions of the Latin American fascist dictatorships. The regime banned indoor political meetings in 21 areas throughout the country (outdoor meetings without permission are already banned) and placed severe restrictions on funerals of those killed. Nevertheless the mass demonstrations and funerals continued. In Daveyton, on the East Rand, for example, the

people openly defied an order banning the funeral of students killed by police bullets and as they interred the bodies, made speeches condemning the constitution and sang ANC freedom songs including "Hamba Kahle Umkhonto" (Go Well Umkhonto), the marching song of the people's army.

Unity of Action

In all these mass actions, workers and students, parents and children, showed a remarkable degree of unity. On the trade union front there has been an extraordinary level of activity. In the first half of 1984 the number of strikes exceeded that for the whole of 1983. Later in the year, for the first time since 1946, the mineworkers struck work and once more the police and army were called in to bludgeon them back to work, a number of workers being killed. At a time of high unemployment, retrenchment and mass deportations, and in the face of police terror, arrests, torture, imprisonment and the threat of death, the use of the strike weapon by hundreds of thousands of Africans has indeed been an act of heroism.

Above all it has been the youth, the students at school and university, who have conducted a prolonged campaign against, not only inferior education, but also the terror tactics of the regime and its hirelings. Every effort has been made to subdue them, from expulsions to the use of force, but the number of striking students steadily mounted until the whole Bantu education system was faced with collapse. All in all, it has been calculated, well over 1 million students joined the schools boycott during the year, and the regime was forced to make a number of concessions in a bid to get the schools and colleges open again.

The mass protest of the oppressed was registered in every sphere of life — by "illegals" resisting eviction from their shantytowns, by commuters resisting increased bus fares, by villagers resisting confiscation of their "black spot" and deportation to the Bantustans. The countrywide upsurge complemented and was inspired by the consistent and successful armed

actions of units of the people's army Umkhonto we Sizwe, which attacked institutions directly connected with the new parliament and other symbols of oppression. MK has shown that it is the flesh and blood of the people, that its bases are not outside the country but in the heart of the townships, that armed revolutionary struggle is not only possible but indispensable of the further development of the revolutionary assault on the citadels of apartheid, for the conquest of power by the people and the ending of national oppression and class exploitation.

Through their militant mass struggle the people of South Africa have given their answer to the Nkomati Accord. Peace will not be brought to Southern Africa by racist bribery and trickery, by aggression against the frontline states and intensified repression at home. An aroused and politically conscious people will not be appeased by fake concessions, by dummy parliaments and Bantustans. Only the elimination of injustice, the creation of a free and democratic South Africa on the lines set out in the Freedom Charter will bring peace to our tortured motherland. And the people are showing that they fully understand the need for struggle. Since the ruling class is unable and unwilling to satisfy the desires and aspirations of the majority of the population, the people must needs create the future of their dreams through their own strength. If it is true that no force is as strong as an idea whose time

has come, then it is clear that the future belongs to the ideas which were planted in the soil of South Africa when the ANC and the SACP were formed in the early years of this century.

1984 proved that the day of liberation has dawned. It may indeed be a long day, but it is already close to high noon. For Botha and all his ilk it is now clear there is no escape

SOUTH AFRICAN AGGRESSION MUST BE HALTED!

In an editorial note "What the Nkomati Accord Means for Africa" in *The African Communist* No. 98, Third Quarter 1984, we warned that the Accord was "the fore-runner of worse pressures, worse aggressions to come, for all the frontline states. And it should be a warning to prepare!"

Not least we should have addressed this warning to our own people, as the events later in the year demonstrated. The South African regime rests on the suppression by force of the majority of the people of the whole subcontinent, and it is inevitable that, so long as this basic contradiction continues, the regime will be a source of aggression against its own people and the peoples of neighbouring states. There can be no peace so long as apartheid survives.

The African National Congress has indeed been compelled since the signing of the Nkomati Accord to withdraw its personnel from Mozambique except for a token diplomatic mission of 10 in Maputo. But the activities of the South African-backed bandit group MNR in Mozambique have been vastly extended since the Nkomati Accord was signed, leading to further destabilisation of the Frelimo government and the eventual signing of the Pretoria agreement on October 3.

As announced by South African Foreign Minister Pik Botha in the presence of representatives of Frelimo and the MNR in Pretoria on October 3, the following "basis for peace" had been worked out between the parties:

1. Samora Moises Machel is acknowledged as the President of the People's Republic of Mozambique.
2. Armed activity and conflict within Mozambique from whatever quarter or source must stop.
3. The South African government is requested to consider playing a role in the implementation of this declaration.
4. A commission will be established immediately to work towards an early implementation of this declaration.

Statements by the two Bothas made it obvious that South Africa looked on the declaration as opening the way for the inclusion of representatives of MNR in the government of Mozambique and that South Africa was and is prepared to use its military forces to monitor the implementation of the agreement and the consequent shift of ideological balance for which it has been working in Mozambique. Nor is this objective of the South African racists confined to Mozambique. Precisely similar tactics are being used to promote the aims of UNITA in Angola and opposition groups in Lesotho, Botswana and Zimbabwe.

In other word, South Africa is arrogating to itself the right to dictate to Mozambique, Angola and the other frontline states what type of government they shall have and what policies and ideologies they shall follow. And South Africa is making it plain that, with the backing of its imperialist allies, it is

ready to use force to achieve its objectives if diplomatic methods should fail. Indeed, in his Defence White Paper presented to Parliament last April, South Africa's Minister of Defence General Magnus Malan, boasted that it was precisely South African aggression that had paved the way for the Nkomati and Lusaka Agreements.

As the Nkomati Accord has revealed, South Africa's ambitions grow by what they feed on. Shortly after taking office as Minister of Defence in 1966, P.W. Botha, now President, said that in the fight against "terrorism", South Africa "should carry its influence over its borders". (*Rand Daily Mail*, April 4, 1968.) What limits does the Botha regime accept either on its ambitions or its methods? During September 1984 the biggest military manoeuvres since World War 2 were held in the Northern Cape, codenamed Exercise Thunder Chariot. The divisional commander in charge, Brigadier George Kruys, was quoted as saying afterwards: "South Africa has become expert in blitzkrieg-type warfare and intends getting better at it". (*Star*, September 10, 1984.) Three days later Defence Minister Magnus Malan added that the exercise had shown that "we could go right through to Cairo". (*Star*, September 13, 1984.)

Clearly the time has come for the world to administer a decisive rebuff to the ambitions of the South African racists. They must not be allowed to run amuck in Africa. They must not be allowed to murder and destroy either in their own country or in the frontline states. South Africa's apartheid policy has long been branded as a threat to international peace and security, but it is high time to acknowledge that for millions of people in Southern Africa that threat has long become reality and that the racist regime has been responsible for death and destruction on a massive scale both at home and abroad.

The South African racist regime must be called to account for the crimes it has committed against humanity both in war and peace, for its repeated violations of the United Nations Charter and the various UN declarations on Southern Africa. The hard-won independence of African states, the liberation of the oppressed people in South Africa and Namibia, must not be sacrificed to the ambitions of Botha, Malan and the establishment they represent.

History has proved that it is only ceaseless struggle that will bring lasting peace and security to the peoples of our subcontinent through the overthrow of the apartheid regime. In this struggle we know we can expect no help from the western powers who are "constructively engaged" with our enemy. But we look with confidence to the independent African countries, the socialist countries and progressive forces everywhere to do all in their power to strengthen the ability of the frontline states to resist South African pressure and to assist the peoples of our region in their fight for freedom and independence.

SOUTH AFRICA

MOSES MABHIDA PRAISES PERIODICAL ON ANNIVERSARY

London THE AFRICAN COMMUNIST in English first quarter 1985 No 100 pp 5-6

[Text]

This is the one-hundredth issue of *The African Communist*, a journal born in struggle that has not only survived the harshest of repressive conditions, but has grown and developed over the quarter century of its existence. It is dedicated to the high ideals of Marxism, the complete ideology uniting theory and practice, and to the urgent need of African solidarity.

Today, the South African revolution stands at a momentous threshold — the Pretoria regime is no longer strong enough to defeat the revolution; the revolution is not yet strong enough to defeat Pretoria. The people have seized the initiative, using every form of struggle to challenge apartheid tyranny.

In the forefront of this struggle is the battle of ideas. The literature we publish is an integral part of the common cause of the people's struggle, a component of organised, planned, and integrated work. The first, 28-page cyclostyled edition of *The African Communist*, said:

"This magazine has been started by a group of Marxist-Leninists in Africa, to defend and spread the inspiring and liberating ideas of Communism in our great continent ... Africa needs Communist thought, as dry and thirsty soil needs rain ..."

In the 25 years that have passed we have done, and will continue to do, our share in spreading the liberating ideas of Marxism-Leninism throughout our continent.

Over this quarter of a century we have seen momentous developments in Africa, the liberation from colonialism of all but the southern tip — South Africa and Namibia. But it is here that the future of the whole of Southern Africa, if not the whole of our great continent, will be decided.

Imperialism, the mortal enemy of African progress and independence, spearheaded by the war-mongering Reagan Administration in the United States, is on the offensive. In our region the apartheid regime has become the storm-troopers of this offensive; once again the blood of African patriots stains the soil of our motherland.

Never before has the need for African unity been more imperative; never before has the need been greater for all the independent states of Africa to consolidate independence against imperialism and colonialism of every kind; to place at the head of their common agenda the elimination of the remaining bastion of racism and colonialism on our continent — the Pretoria apartheid regime.

Liberating Ideas

Our enemy, the enemy of humankind, hates us because of the ideas for which we stand, the liberating ideas of Marxism-Leninism. *The African Communist*, published without interruption since its birth, distributed in our country under the most hazardous conditions, provides a forum for such ideas, not only in South Africa, but throughout the African continent.

The journal has, over the years, analysed and reported on a wide range of topics — colonialism, the trade union movement, national and class struggle, true independence from neo-colonial exploitation, the question of the emancipation of women, and much more. One vital area of work for progressive humankind is the peace question. It is the task of all who love life to build and strengthen the peace movement to ensure that the nuclear holocaust US imperialism is intent on unleashing upon the whole of humankind does not come to pass.

We take this opportunity to pay tribute to all the men and women who have contributed so unstintingly to produce the one hundred issues of *The African Communist*. In the life-and-death struggle that lies ahead, *The African Communist* rededicates itself to the task of spreading and stimulating the liberating ideas of Marxism-Leninism in the fight for a socialist society which will bring peace and end all forms of social injustice and exploitation.

CSO: 3400/560

SOUTH AFRICA

HEUNIS DISCUSSES NEW TAX SYSTEM

Bloemfontein DIE VOLKSBLAD in Afrikaans 22 Dec 84 pp 1,2

[Article and interview with Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning Chris Heunis, in Cape Town: "It Is a Big Step for Blacks--Heunis"; date not given]

[Text] Cape Town--An important step in the development of the political rights of blacks, a fairer distribution of the tax burden, and an easing of the burden on property tax and plot leasing are the most important characteristics of the new, recently announced system of taxation by local governments.

This emerges from an exclusive interview conducted by DIE VOLKSBLAD with Mr Chris Heunis, minister of constitutional development and planning, in Cape Town.

At the same time, the system furthers the implementation of the government's policy of decentralization of authority through shifting responsibilities from the central government to regional services councils. This includes the imposition of taxes on a local level and the financing of services and developing communities with these taxes.

Public

Mr Heunis announced earlier this week that regional services councils will gain the right to introduce a regional services tax as well as a regional locational tax for employers and business enterprises, with their understanding that it may not be passed on to the public.

In his answers to the following questions, Mr Heunis explained more clearly the new tax system and its implications.

Question: What are the political implications of the new system, especially for the constitutional development of blacks?

Answer: The new system implies a great progression in the development of autonomous local government for all population groups, and provides for joint decisionmaking concerning social services.

On the one hand, this is an important development in the constitutional course of blacks, while on the other hand it is the shift from central authority to the local government level, in accordance with the government's policy of decentralization of authority.

The government has accepted that local black governmental bodies must also gain representation on the Coordinating Council for Local Governments. Legislation to that effect is going to be adopted.

Local black governmental bodies are also going to become members of the regional services councils, which will be responsible for the administration of the new tax sources and for the allocation of them to the various local government institutions within its area. This includes black institutions.

Through this, blacks share in the benefits of these sources and gain the right to make decisions, together with other local government authorities, concerning the allocation of them to the various areas.

Right now, there are already 10 fully operational local black governments. Within the next 10 months, 10 more will be put into operation.

Q: Why is it necessary to impose the tax?

Need

A: All local governments, especially those of developing communities, have certain developmental needs and need certain services. This costs money. The burden on existing tax sources for local governments--property tax and plot leasing--cannot increase without limit. This is why it was decided to put the new taxes into effect. It will ease the burden on existing sources and distribute the tax burden more fairly among those who draw the greatest benefit from developments and service.

Existing local governments have always contributed to the development of developing communities located nearby. Thus, there was always a transfer of municipal income to developing communities to improve their standard of living.

However, the existing local governments have found their sources of income to be insufficient and have requested additional sources.

Q: Who is going to pay the tax?

A: The regional services tax will be paid by all employers in the public sector, based on the total salaries and wages of all their workers. The regional locational tax will be paid first of all by all businesses, based on the general sales tax [AVB] which is imposed on the sale of their goods, and secondly by trades, manufacturers and financial institutions which are not bound to AVB, based on the amount of floor space that they occupy.

The state will probably make the largest single contribution to the income of the regional services councils. The state, which is the largest single employer, contributes directly through its salary and wage sums and indirectly through the tax liability accorded to employers and businesses.

Q: Is this not an unfair additional burden on businesses that are labor intensive and thus are helping people to raise their standard of living? Won't this also lead to higher unemployment?

Easing

A: No. If the new tax system is managed properly and applied with differentiation, it could result in an easing of the overconcentration of people in the urban areas on the one hand, and on the other hand serve as an antipode to the depopulation process and lack of development in decentralized areas.

For example, in an overconcentrated area where the need for an infrastructure and for services is the greatest, a higher tax could be imposed than in the decentralized areas. This will serve as an incentive for businesses and developers to set up in decentralized areas.

Possible

By imposing differentiated taxation of this sort, it would be possible to create employment where unemployment now exists.

Q: How is the tax burden distributed more fairly?

A: Passenger transportation is presently heavily subsidized by the state and the railroads, primarily in the several metropolitan areas, through taxes imposed throughout the country. This means that only certain geographic areas are benefiting from this.

The system insures that the inhabitants of the metropolitan areas and other concentrated areas will now pay for their services themselves.

In this way, the government has not simply raised the AVB by one percent across the entire country in order to finance local government services, as some people have imagined. This would mean that everyone would again have to foot the bill and that the costs would be passed along to the consumer.

Q: What will the money be used for?

A: For the creation of an infrastructure and the improvement of it towards a realistic minimum level for the benefit of all population groups.

For the financing of metropolitan transport projects, including contributions to bus and commuter service.

As an additional source of income for all local governments within the regional services council areas, primarily in urban areas, in part in order to ease the burden of property tax and, in the case of local black governments, to ease plot leasing, as well as to limit increases.

For the training of local government personnel and the promotion of productivity.

Q: Who will be favored by the tax?

A: It is not tied to color. There are white, colored, Asian and black developing communities that need monetary aid.

Q: Who determines the taxes and how are they collected?

A: The regional services councils determine the size of the taxes, after which the Ministry of Finance must approve it.

No specific percentage taxes have been approved at this stage. The only thing that has been approved is the tax sources.

Submit

The collection of the tax will take place through the existing channels of the tax collector. Employers will have to submit a tax statement on a monthly basis, and the Ministry of Finance will, if the regional services councils wish, conduct random checks to make sure that all taxes have been collected.

Q: What guarantee is there that the tax will not be passed on to the general public?

A: The draft legislation on additional tax sources prohibits employers and businesses from recovering the taxes directly from the public through, say, a surcharge on selling prices. Business will be able to deduct the taxes from their income tax as a business expense.

However, there can be no firm assurance given that the taxes will not raise selling prices indirectly.

Implemented

Q: When will the new tax system be implemented?

A: I do not anticipate it being a workable possibility before July of next year. Only when the legislation that provides for it has been completed, and when the Regional Services Councils Act has been approved by Parliament, can it be initiated.

Q: Who took part in drawing up the new tax system?

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A: Terms of the matter were discussed on as wide a basis as possible, and the proposals accepted by the cabinet were accepted unanimously by all interested parties.

Inquiries

After various inquiries and reports which were not welcomed on all sides, a subcommittee of the Coordinating Council for Local Government was appointed to process all the recommendations and make its own recommendations.

They recommended unanimously that the tax sources should be those announced this week.

Not one of the people now criticizing these sources has proposed alternative sources.

"What surprises me is that people who from morning to night adopt positions and make representations concerning the improvement of the standard of living for people always condemn the sources identified to achieve just that end."

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CSO: 3401/71

SOUTH AFRICA

POLITICAL CHALLENGES FOR 1985 DISCUSSED

Johannesburg RAPPORT in Afrikaans 6 Jan 85 p 12

[Article by Willem de Klerk: "Political Cannibalism"]

[Text] At the outset of the 1985 political year, I would like to express today a wishful prayer: that we be spared politicizing.

The dictionary defines politicizing as this: petty activities in connection with state and other affairs in order to gain advantages for a party or group.

We in South Africa must disprove Albert Camus' statement.

He said: "Politics and the fate of mankind are shaped by men without ideals and without greatness."

Battles

There are politicians who suffer from pettiness. This can mean many things: not thinking or feeling broad-mindedly; quickness to take offense; scoring off others; using infighting for short-term gain; hitting and kicking and calling names for one's own self-interest; doing and saying vulgar things for the sake of applause from one's own voters; overreacting to make an impression.

It is these things in politics that allow a party or group to win less important battles while losing the war.

Politics manipulates power. The power of decision-making, the power of the sword, the power of shaping the future. In the hands of the petty, this power is "too ghastly to contemplate."

Therefore, spare us pettiness!

It is already old news that this is going to be a difficult political year for South Africa. The pressure on us from America is going to gain much greater momentum. The new three-chamber Parliament has great potential for conflict. Resistance of every sort is fermenting in the black communities. And we--the country, the government, businessmen and the consumer--are in an economic cesspool.

In this situation and at this point in our political development, petty politics will do us much harm.

Temptations

Every political group experiences temptations of pettiness.

The National Party could be tempted by excessive forcefulness towards those people and groups inside and outside its own ranks that do not sufficiently understand and appreciate its reform strategy. Criticism that will certainly be sharply focused on the government could elicit impatience in the government, which could close doors and allow hope to fade--including the hope for the success of the new constitutional dispensation.

For the Labor Party of the Coloreds and the National People's Party of the Indians, there is the petty temptation to force conflict, make unreasonable demands and act ostentatiously, for the sake of the applause of their supporters. The desire to demonstrate something is a challenge, but there is also the danger that with too much eagerness you will burn your fingers.

The PFP [Progressive Federal Party] will have to tread lightly in order to not give in to the temptation to dish up in sacrosanctity its utopian alternative, in an attempt to discredit the reform policy.

For the CP [Conservative Party], there is the omnipresent temptation, which it apparently cannot resist, to stir the grievances, distrust and untruths about whites who are being bought out into the economic pot, which at the moment has boiled dry.

The factions of Bishop Tutu, Alan Boesak and the United Democratic Front can direct their blows at the mere negativistic building up of boycott networks and the obstruction of political evolution. This for the sake of petty motives of a sort of vengeance that promotes chaos through destruction.

It is exactly the opposite of pettiness that South Africa needs in politics in 1985.

Of course, the right to criticize, take a position and protest remains.

Is it too much to ask that the following characterize our pursuance of politics?

That confrontation between groups concerning sensitive matters take place with restraint. And reasonably. And as much as possible first ironed out one-on-one, before it reaches the public platform.

That overreaction be avoided and be replaced by logical deliberation and motivated action.

That honesty and fairness become a code of honor for our political differences.

That we not see tolerance as a weakness, but that we do brand the swallowing of nonsense from one another as political cannibalism.

SOUTH AFRICA

VAAL TOWNSHIPS ORGANIZE TO BRING CHANGE WITHOUT DISRUPTION

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 6 Feb 85 p 14

[Article by Tony Stirling]

[Text]

RESIDENTS of Black townships in the Vaal Triangle — badly hit by violence and unrest late last year — have formed an organisation which plans to instil among the community methods of bringing about change without disruption and violent methods.

A committee of 56 residents of the Vaal Triangle's townships, under chairmanship of businessman Mr John Gogothya, has formed Operation Advance and Upgrade (OAU).

Mr Gogothya said that although the OAU would begin its operations in Sharpeville, Sebokeng and Evaton, it was intended to expand the organisation into a national body. There has already been contact with a wide

range of individuals and organisations.

Mr Gogothya told The Citizen the idea to form the new body arose because of the widespread unrest in the Vaal Triangle townships, and the disruption to community life and education.

"We are particularly concerned about the youth, and although we believe that there are many improvements needed in Black education, we are convinced that thousands of students are throwing away their futures in joining class boycotts.

"The OAU would like to demonstrate that there are alternative and peaceful methods of bringing about changes which are desirable," he said.

In its initial programmes the OAU intended to make available facilities

and material to broaden Black education, and, in particular, to make information available on the workings of democracy and the free enterprise system as alternatives to socialism.

Because of the importance of establishing viable small businesses in the townships, the OAU also intended to run regular seminars for businessmen on the establishment and running of such concerns.

Talks were taking place with church bodies with a view to providing post-school education, particularly in the field of communications.

"The OAU intends to create a platform for the voice of moderate Blacks in South Africa, the silent majority. It will not be a political organisation as such, but is essentially anti-communist and anti-violence," he said.

CSO: 3400/554

SOUTH AFRICA

NUCLEAR SCIENTISTS, ECOLOGISTS HOLD SYMPOSIUM

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 2 Feb 85 p 8

[Text]

SOUTH African nuclear scientists and ecologists met in Pretoria yesterday at a historic gathering — to thrash out differences in opinion, and to try to get a common ground of understanding.

From both sides of the fence the meeting was hailed as a breakthrough to greater understanding. The meeting called by the South African Institute of Ecologists, took the form of a symposium, held at the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research's conference centre.

Cape Town University's Dr W Roy Siegfried probably summed the whole atmosphere up when he said that the symposium was a "watershed".

It sought to open the way for ecology and ecologists to play important roles in decisions that affected development, the functioning of essential life supporting systems, and the quality of life in South Africa.

Nuclear

A nuclear energy specialist, Mr R S Loubser, told the symposium that the nuclear power option would have to be exploited at a gradually increasing rate in the future, as coal supplies dwindle, and coal exports became too expensive.

Mr Loubser, senior general manager, corporate planning of the Atomic Energy Corporation, said he firmly believed that if the public were fed with the correct facts, neither under nor over selling the issue, they would get the correct message in due course.

Then, he said, they would react accordingly.

Escom had indicated that its present plans, up to nearly 12 years ahead, did not include a further nuclear power station.

But after that, nuclear power would have to play an increasing role if a smooth transition away from the limited coal-age was to take place.

As long as South Africa could produce coal for

Escom's power stations at a 1983 price, and if waste management did not become too expensive, it would produce cheaper electricity than that of a nuclear power plant at the same site.

Contamination

Escom nuclear energy expert, Mr S W P de Waal, yesterday told ecologists that the possibility of human contamination from a nuclear energy plant was infinitely less than any of a myriad of other dangers.

He described the radiological environmental impact of a normal nuclear reactor as "negligible".

It contributed a very minor part of the total radiation dose that man was unavoidably exposed to in the natural environment he said.

For instance, the natural background radiation dose per person a year was some 18 times greater than a potential dose that

might come from the Koeberg nuclear power station.

A leading ecologist claimed that it was fallacious that ecologists and the nuclear power industry were "locked into a long-standing vulgar brawl."

Dr W Roy Siegfried, of the Fitzpatrick Institute at Cape Town University, said "Nothing could be further from the truth than the popular belief" that the two professions were fighting.

He said: "The nuclear power industry is likened to the proverbial kiss of death. And, the knights in shining white armour, who are set to rescue us from a horrible disaster, are the so-called ecologists."

"At least, that is what the public media usually tell us, and unfortunately, that is what most of the public does believe".

He said that the conventional reportage of many of "our sensation-seeking media scribes" was distorted.

CSO: 3400/554

SOUTH AFRICA

HNP LEADER SAYS COUNTRY 'TECHNICALLY BANKRUPT'

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 30 Jan 85 p 3

[Text]

SOUTH Africa is "technically bankrupt" and there must be radical changes in the economy of the country if things are to be set right, Mr Jaap Marais, leader of the Herstigte Nasionale Party (HNP) said yesterday at the opening of the National Mine Workers Union annual general meeting.

Referring to a report in an Afrikaans newspaper, Mr Marais said that the financial situation of the country amounted to its being technically bankrupt, and that a small group of people was getting richer while the White population as a whole was getting poorer.

The big multinational companies were paying less tax proportionately than individuals in the country, he said, while the Government had no policy on business development to control this.

Other nations did not

care for things such as human rights in South Africa, but only wanted to get their hands on the riches of the land.

The country was potentially the richest in the world, but its wealth was being drawn overseas by those who promoted the high rate of inflation and the raising of Blacks' wages, regardless of productivity.

With the equalising of wages (of Whites and Blacks), the country's productivity had dropped to one of the lowest in the world.

Mr Marais also expressed concern over population growth rate in South Africa, quoting another newspaper report which said that Whites in the country were getting "older and poorer".

The wealth of the Whites was also going to non-Whites, and there was now discrimination

against the White man just because he was White.

The laws of supply and demand in the market economy had to be applied to the labour market, and as the White man was more scarce than the Black man, he should be paid more.

The meeting will be marked by the retirement of the union's general secretary, Mr Arrie Paulus, who has occupied the position for 18 years.

In his opening address, the chairman of the meeting, Mr P C C De Jager, said that the most important point of discussion in the proceedings would be integration in the mining industry, as recommended in the Sixth Report of the Wiehahn commission.

The changes which were meant to bring freedom and progress had so far brought only chaos and strife, he said.

CSO: 3400/554

SOUTH AFRICA

PRESS RETRENCHMENTS ALARM JOURNALISTS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 6 Feb 85 pp 1, 2

[Article by Tony Stirling]

[Text]

NEWSPAPER industry employees were yesterday in a state of alarm over an Argus Company announcement that it is to make a 10 percent retrenchment of staff in the face of the current economic recession.

The Argus controls a number of newspapers over the country including the Star, Johannesburg, the Pretoria News, Durban's Sunday Tribune and Daily News, the Sowetan, and The Argus and Weekend Argus in Cape Town, the Friend, Bloemfontein and Kimberley's Diamond Fields Advertiser.

The Argus chairman, Mr Hal Miller, yesterday declined to discuss figures, but it is understood that several hundred people including journalists, white collar workers and others, are involved in the envisaged staff cuts.

Leading members of the SA Society of Journalists yesterday expressed concern that SA Associated Newspapers (SAAN) would follow

suit by announcing similar cuts to staff, but an official statement said no decision would be taken until next month.

The Argus started the ball rolling by lopping a number of staff who had reached retirement age but were working on.

By March

SAAN has followed suit by indicating that all members of staff of retirement age, except those who could not be replaced, must quit by the end of March. According to SAAN sources about 40 people are involved.

The SA Society of Journalists, which represents most journalists at both SAAN and the Argus, held an emergency meeting yesterday to discuss proposals to be put to management of the Argus over the proposed retrenchments.

A spokesman indicated that the SASJ intended first to "exhaustively explore" the necessity for retrenchments and would then, if necessary, suggest alternatives.

No spokesman for the powerful SA Typographical Union was available

to discuss Mr Miller's announcement. The entire hierarchy was in a meeting believed to be connected to the announcement made by Mr Miller in an industry which has already been hard hit by job cuts.

In its retrenchment plans, the Star decided towards the end of last year to cut its editorial complement by 40. Pensioners and journalists who resigned for their own reasons accounted for 22 of this number by the end of January, leaving 18 to be retrenched this month.

The Star has offered an unusual package. Those who by February 12 voluntarily offer to accept retrenchment will receive three months' salary, plus one week for each year of service, and 10 percent of their salary per year of service as the company's pension contribution.

It is estimated that a journalist with ten years'

service earning R2 000 a month will receive R35 000 in retrenchment and pension benefits.

If the target of 18 volunteers is not achieved, the company will on February 14 decide who will be compulsorily retrenched. In that case, the three months' pay provision will become one month, but the other benefits will remain the same.

If it is decided that a journalist who volunteers for retrenchment has to be replaced, he will be regarded as having resigned and the retrenchment benefits will fall away.

In a statement published in the Star yesterday, Mr Miller announced that recent steps taken by the company to reduce staff had not been sufficient to counter the continuing business recession, a serious drop in the volume of advertising and steadily increasing costs.

CSO: 3400/556

SOUTH AFRICA

VIOLENCE IN FREE STATE TOWNSHIPS CONTINUES

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 1 Feb 85 p 5

[Text]

POLICE used tear-smoke and rubber bullets on Wednesday and early yesterday to disperse schoolchildren rioting in the streets of Virginia and Beaufort West, a police spokesman said from Pretoria.

Two vehicles were damaged when pupils stoned police arriving at a school in the Meloding township in Virginia, the spokesman said. He added that "a large group" of children were involved, but could not specify how many.

The incident was the latest in a spate of rioting in Orange Free State townships.

On Wednesday about 600 primary school pupils in the Mamello township near Virginia were dispersed by police, after handing over a list of demands to their vice-principal.

And in the Northern Free State town of Odendaalsrus, police used rubber bullets to

disperse 500 people who were marching on the administration board's offices, the spokesman said.

Clashes between police and rioters also occurred earlier this week at Khotsoeng, near Bothaville, and at Clo-colan, near the Lesotho border, where about 150 youths stoned a beerhall and set alight the car of a school headmaster.

Rubber bullets were fired at the rioters, police said.

Various incidents of stone-throwing and arson occurred in Beaufort West on Wednesday, according to the spokesman.

An administration block in the township, a primary school and six classrooms at the Lawson high school were set on fire and badly damaged.

Police said they used tear-smoke on a group of about 100 youths stoning vehicles in the township. — Sapa.

CSO: 3400/554

7 March 1985

SOUTH AFRICA

PIK RESPONDS TO KAUNDA'S REMARKS ON NKOMATI

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 6 Feb 85 p 3

[Text]

CAPE TOWN. — The South African Government would attempt to find a way to inform the Zambian President, Dr Kenneth Kaunda, of the latest ceasefire developments in Mozambique and SADF troop disengagement from Angola, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said here yesterday.

He called a Press conference yesterday to respond to a reported interview with Dr Kaunda published in a Cape Town morning newspaper in which the Zambian President questioned the sincerity of the South African Government regarding the Nkomati Accord and its undertaking to withdraw its troops from Southern Angola.

Mr Botha took Pres Kaunda to task for reading more into the Nkomati agreement than Pres Samora Machel who "is more than satisfied that we have gone further than Nkomati requires."

Pres Kaunda claimed that South Africa's failure this far to stop the escalating civil war in Mozambique was a breach of its formal undertaking in the Accord of Nkomati to bring about peace between the two countries.

The fact that Mozambique had stopped the ANC from operating from Mozambique made the Accord "obviously one-sided".

Mr Botha said the Accord did not put South Africa under any obligation to stop Renamo's attacks.

"Since when do we have to undertake something we cannot (do) and were not asked to do."

The ANC had not stopped its assaults on South Africa, "but I do not blame President Machel," he said.

Pres Kaunda's remarks were in keeping with the views he had expressed before and did not come as a surprise to the South African Government.

Nevertheless, after all the assistance given to Mozambique since Nko-

mati, and all the than' received from Pres Machel for this, it was hurtful to be criticised in this way (by Pres Kaunda).

South Africa had saved R110-million worth of projects which Italian investors were about to abandon. South Africa sponsored Mozambique's admission to the IMF despite the "unflattering" state of its economy; it had urged businessmen to invest in Mozambique, helped to start regenerating tourism with marlin fishing and game farms; and had come within hours of putting a ceasefire with Renamo into effect before "a European power intervened".

It was harmful to South Africa to have the Cahora Bassa hydroelectric scheme sabotaged and to have power and rail links to Maputo cut, Mr Botha said.

South Africa has been blamed for Renamo and the lie had been created that "if our assistance would stop, the other side (assisting Renamo) would stop."

South Africa could not send troops into another country and at no stage had the Government trained or equipped Renamo from South African soil.

"There is not a single instance where Pres Machel has claimed violations of the Nkomati Accord," he said.

Pres Kaunda's expressed views reflected "a deep misunderstanding of recent developments in Southern Africa," Mr Botha said.

The Lusaka agreement, the basis of South Africa's undertaking to disengage from Southern Angola, had not yet brought its objective

about because the Angolan government "had been unwilling or unable to comply with the central provision that Swapo should not be allowed into the area vacated by South African forces," Mr Botha said.

There had been 120 violations, 20 in the past month alone. South Africa was responsible for three violations. Nevertheless the SADF had withdrawn to Ongiva, 50 km north of the border and had attended five Ministerial meetings last year in an attempt to resolve problems created by Swapo's presence in the territory.

The Angolans undertook to provide South Africa with a date for a further Ministerial meeting and South Africa was still awaiting their reply.

— Sapa.

CSO: 3400/556

SOUTH AFRICA

HARTZENBERG: GOVERNMENT POLICIES WILL LEAD TO ANC RULE

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 2 Feb 85 p 4

[Text]

THE Government had made a 180-degree reversal in policy from that of full self-determination for all races to that of political integration, Dr Ferdi Hartzenberg (CP Lichtenburg) said yesterday.

Speaking during the No Confidence Debate, he said the Government was leading South Africa down the road, the State President, Mr P W Botha, had always said would lead to bloodshed.

Once started, the tempo of integration could not be controlled and it would end with a one-man, one-vote system in which the African National Congress would gain power.

Dr Hartzenberg said the future of South Africa was in the balance as never before.

On the political front, "enormous" and constitutionally irreversible changes had been made but elsewhere "breath-

taking" decay had taken place.

South Africa was poorer than a year ago and the rand had devalued even against the currencies of countries such as Botswana, Zimbabwe and Zambia.

"It looks like we are going to reach the stage where R1 is equal to one Italian lira — and that will probably happen at about the same time as the Government brings the country to a state of one-man, one-vote," Dr Hartzenberg said.

The country was undergoing an economic tragedy instead of the upswing promised when the Government introduced its new economic measures last year.

Investors were withdrawing their money and the disinvestment campaign was gaining ground, despite the Government's statements that its new

fiscal policies would strengthen South Africa's monetary position abroad.

"Radicals" such as the United Democratic Front had been given more impetus by the new political set-up and even those taking part in the new system were not satisfied, Dr Hartzenberg said.

Referring to statements by the Labour Party leader and member of the Cabinet, the Reverend Allan Hendrickse, that his party would withdraw from the Government and leave the country "in chaos" if the LP's objectives were not met in five years, Dr Hartzenberg said such sentiments did not inspire confidence in the Government.

He added that "own" affairs of each race in terms of the new constitution were "minimal and meaningless".

NRP welcome initiatives

WHILE the New Republic Party welcomed the new initiatives announced by the State President, it condemned, the Cabinet's "obsessive concern with right-wing reaction", Mr Derrick Waterson (NRP, Umbilo) said.

He said that in moving the motion of No Confidence the leader of the Opposition, Dr van Zyl Slabbert, had given a "very good appraisal of the current financial position with regard to the Cabinet", and he had pleasure in supporting the motion on behalf of the NRP.

Mr Waterson said that at a period when South Africa was trying to develop a system of government by consensus, a "state of the nation" speech by the State President would be more appropriate than a No Confidence Debate.

CSO: 3400/556

SOUTH AFRICA

TUTU OFFERS TO BE MEDIATOR WITH ANC

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 4 Feb 85 p 4

[Text]

BISHOP Desmond Tutu yesterday offered himself as a mediator between the South African Government and the banned African National Congress.

Speaking at his enthronement ceremony at St Mary's Cathedral in Johannesburg, the new Bishop of Johannesburg said: "we will not have peace until we have justice and how can we have that without the participation of the premier Black liberation group, the ANC."

He said he prayed the Government would give amnesty to all political prisoners and exiles.

Apprehensive

Bishop Tutu said he was aware that some

members of his 100 000-strong Anglican Diocese were apprehensive of his appointment as Bishop of Johannesburg.

He would be "blind not to know that a significant section of my diocese being influenced by some strange newspaper, radio and television reporting is apprehensive of the one they have got as father in God."

"Some may feel like most Whites in South Africa that they have been given a horrid ogre, someone many White South Africans love to hate".

He recounted his experience of returning to South Africa through Jan Smuts Airport after receiving the 1984 Nobel

Peace Prize in Oslo in December last year.

Not greeted

"Not a single one of the Whites at the airport as we went through passport control and customs even greeted us let alone wished us well."

He appealed to White South Africans: "Please dear fellow White South Africans, it is that we too are just ordinary human beings. We too love to be with our wives every day. We too want our children to rush out to meet us as we come back from work. We too want to be able to move freely anywhere in the land of our birth. We too want security of tenure. We too want to participate in decisions that affect our lives." — Sapa.

CSO: 3400/554

SOUTH AFRICA

HENDRICKSE ACCUSES BOESAK OF SPLITTING RACES

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 7 Feb 85 p 4

[Text]

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. — The division between Blacks and Coloureds in South Africa has never been greater, and Dr Allan Boesak should examine whether he is not responsible, the chairman of the Minister's Council in the House of Representatives, the Rev Allan Hendrickse said yesterday.

Mr Hendrickse said during the No Confidence Debate in the House of Representatives that Dr Boesak had the qualities which could make him a great leader, but he should be aware of the dangers.

"Division between Blacks and Coloureds in South Africa has never been greater and Dr Boesak should examine whether he is not responsible for the polarisation which has taken place.

"We are disturbed as to where the South African Council of Churches is getting the money to travel overseas and finance huge campaigns. I read recently that the Saudi Arabian-backed Islamic bank had donated R62,5-million to countries in Black Africa and had opened a branch in Harare.

"I wonder if this was not the reason for Dr Boesak's visits to Harare."

Referring to a meeting which is to be held in Mitchell's Plain this week to "establish the integrity of Dr Boesak", Mr Hendrickse said: "I do not need mass meetings to establish my integrity.

"To be a leader of an oppressed community one needs to be of strong moral fibre, because to be immoral can never be politically right," he said. — Sapa.

CSO: 3400/554

SOUTH AFRICA

ROLE OF TRADE UNIONS IN LIBERATION STRUGGLE

London THE AFRICAN COMMUNIST in English first quarter 1985 No 100, pp 44-45

[Article by R.S. Nyameko]

[Text]

1985 marks the 30th anniversary of the South African Congress of Trade Unions — SACTU.

Some persons ask: what is SACTU's role?

In the first place we must recognise the historic role played by SACTU in its stand against racism in the trade union movement and its contribution to the organisation of workers in democratic industrial unions. SACTU's commitment to the general struggle against racist exploitation and oppression has played a part in the struggle to mobilise our people against the racist regime and to bring the day of our people's victory nearer.

SACTU has not been banned. It maintains a legal existence inside South Africa, but is forced to work with great discretion to protect its members and followers from the regime.

SACTU has a vital role to play in ensuring that the principles upon which it was founded continue to inspire and give direction to the growing forces of trade unionism in our country. It is for this reason that SACTU can continue to claim to be a legitimate spokesman of the genuine trade union aspirations of the South African workers.

SACTU's main role is to present a radical alternative to the reformist policies adopted by trade union centres with a large black membership such as TUCSA — the Trade Union Council of South Africa, which claims to be concerned with the interests of African, Coloured and Indian workers who actually form a majority of the total TUCSA membership. TUCSA, however, sets its face against any commitment to the movement for majority rule or any alliance with the national liberation movement.

TUCSA has at no time responded forthrightly to the introduction of racist laws, to the cold-blooded murder of trade union activists and freedom fighters, hangings, mass arrests, detentions, to the shooting and brutal beating up by the South African police of African strikers, to the pass laws, forced mass removals.

SACTU is a resolute opponent of TUCSA's collaboration with the regime. SACTU's policy is to promote the formation of progressive, democratic, industrial trade unions and trade union unity. It supports the formation of the trade union centre that is now being contemplated by leading trade unionists identified with the cause of liberation against the apartheid regime. SACTU supports all attempts to bring about unity on the basis of a united front platform against the apartheid regime for the legitimate demands and needs of the workers — higher wages, improved working and health conditions in factories, mines, plants and all employment institutions, for the democratic rights of our people, for majority rule in our country.

White Workers

Some division of opinion exists among many African trade unionists about the correct attitude towards white trade unionists leading unions with a majority of white workers. This doubt does not arise in relation to racist, reactionary trade unions like the Mine Workers' Union and the South African Confederation of Labour — SACL. The problem arises in the more restricted but very important area of trade union activity represented, for example, by the South African Boilermakers' Society. Some African trade unionists do not regard white workers as members of the working class, but identify them with the rulers of our country and the boss class.

SACTU's position is based upon the principle of unity amongst workers of all nationalities on a common platform in the struggle against capitalism and the capitalist state. Unity is what unionism is all about. Unity of the working class means common action against bosses, capital and government.

Unity rests on a basis of common interests. Wage workers of all kinds carry on a daily struggle for wages, good working conditions and protection against the evils of capital: bad bosses, mean foremen, unjust dismissals, retrenchment and unemployment.

These social evils are present in capitalism everywhere. They arise from the system of private ownership of factories, mines, farms, transport,

SOUTH AFRICA

BOTHA ON POPULATION GROWTH THREAT

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 6 Feb 85 p 12

[Text]

STELLENBOSCH. — South Africa's population could multiply six times within the next 50 years — and it was clear that in terms of existing resources, the country could not accommodate this growth, the State President, Mr P W Botha, said at the official opening of the academic year at the University of Stellenbosch on Monday night.

Mr Botha said projections had shown that the population was at present growing by 2,3 percent a year. This meant the present population of 28,4-million could grow to 48-million by the year 2000, to 80-million by 2020, 138-million by 2040, and about 180-million by the second half of next century.

"In terms of underground and surface water,

South Africa could accommodate a maximum of 80-million people," Mr Botha said.

"Already then provision would have to be made for importing water from neighbouring countries and possibly reduced irrigation," he said.

Mr Botha outlined a population development programme aimed at raising the quality of life of all South Africans.

"Research has shown that as soon as the quality of life is increased, population growth slows down," Mr Botha said.

The programme would include:

- A demographic aim of a population of 80-million, which would then stabilise and stop growing;
- Accelerated social and economic development of

particularly the less developed sections of the population; and

- Orderly spatial and economic distribution so that a balance could be achieved between urban and rural areas.

"This means we will have to concentrate on education and training programmes, housing and economic programmes," Mr Botha said.

"Communities must become involved in their own development.

"We must move away from the concept of having everything done for us towards one of self-help, responsibility for self and the right to self-determination."

Universities were in a very favourable position to contribute towards these important challenges for the future, Mr Botha said. — Sapa

CSO: 3400/554

SOUTH AFRICA

EXPORT-LED RECOVERY EXPECTED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 1 Feb 85 p 20

[Text] THE rand should appreciate in 1985 as South Africa's external accounts improve and the price of gold halts its decline, one of America's top financial institutions forecast yesterday.

Citicorp, in its latest review of investment banking prospects around the world, says an industrial recovery should get under way in South Africa late this year.

By then, the bank's report says, consumers and businesses should also have worked their debt down to more manageable levels.

"The general decline in spending should stop and we should begin to see evidence of the next cyclical upturn.

"The recovery is likely to be slower than the rapid but short-lived 'mini-boom' of 1983/84. Interest rates will remain high as the monetary authorities strive to avoid the mistake of excessive monetary expansion while inflation expectations are still strong," the report adds.

Citibank forecasts that the gold price, with its major impact on the

economy, will begin to rise a bit later this year as the American dollar begins to depreciate from its present high levels.

The report cautions, however, that "even if gold reaches an average level of \$340 in 1985, up from the present \$300, South Africa's problems will not be over.

"A current account correction will still be necessary, inflation and interest rates will still be high, and the currency will still be vulnerable to the volatility of short-run capital movements."

Citibank contends that the rand has now fallen to a level where it is clearly undervalued in terms of purchasing power. Nevertheless, it adds, it may be at the level necessary to bring about the required adjustment to the country's changed external circumstances.

The report says that with the rand down in value by 33 percent on a trade-weighted basis since the beginning of 1984, an acceleration of inflation is inevitable even as the current business recession deepens.

It says that if the fall in demand is steep enough, the balance-of-payments

situation will improve. The rand will then recover some of the ground lost in 1984. "But the Government may be pressured into maintaining or even increasing spending levels as recession worsens.

"Until the Government gives clear signs that it can resist such pressures, the exchange markets will not be willing to lift the rand higher," the Citibank report cautions.

Elsewhere in the report, the Citibank economists chide the Government for what they say is its "inability" to control its spending, something which "is adding to the general crisis of confidence".

They say that "South Africa has lived too long on foreign credit, with spending running in excess of current income".

They also say that "without the windfall gains that come from an increasing demand for gold, South Africa will have to undergo structural adjustments in order to reduce imports and increase non-gold exports in line with its changed position in the world economy". — Sapa.

CSO: 3400/554

SOUTH AFRICA

GOVERNMENT PREPARED TO REPEAL BAN ON INDIANS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 6 Feb 85 pp 1, 2

[Text]

HOUSE OF DELEGATES. — The Government is prepared to amend or repeal Acts which prohibit Indians in the Free State and parts of Northern Natal, subject to certain provisos, Mr F W de Klerk, Minister of Home Affairs, said yesterday in reply to a motion calling for the repeal on the restriction of their free movement in the Free State.

"There must be a process of proper consultation with elected leaders of all population groups in the areas concerned, and I don't think anyone is against the consultation."

However, amendment or repeal could only be considered within the Government's policy that communities who settle should have their own school and residential areas.

It was also to be considered in the framework of other existing legislation governing occupation and residence.

Mr De Klerk said dealing with the Act hastily would serve no purpose because other legislation, including the Group Areas Act, was being investigated and "some sort of co-ordination is necessary."

Mr De Klerk said he was grateful that such an emotionally charged issue was dealt with in an orderly and unemotional manner, with a few exceptions.

The concept of the free movement of Indians in South Africa was still being misinterpreted by the prohibition that they may settle in the Free State or Northern Natal.

He reiterated the present position of Indians with regard to the Orange Free State. They may move freely through it and may stay there for periods up to two months at a time.

In Northern Natal, they are exempt from obtaining permits to travel through the district, but were still governed by the Act for purposes of residence and employment.

The Government had been open to discuss the matter previously. In 1983, Mr P.W. Botha, then Prime Minister, stated he was prepared to discuss movement with the Indians and have thorough talks with the elected leaders of the Free State, Mr De Klerk said.

The Minister of Justice announced on January 31 this year in the House of Assembly that the question of Indians in the Free State was under investigation by a committee. It could recommend that the Free State be brought in line with the rest of the country.

"He also stressed the need for consultation with leaders of other communities in this regard--a fact which the media unfortunately chose to ignore," Mr De Klerk said.--Sapa

CSO: 3400/556

SOUTH AFRICA

DE VILLIERS: MOTOR MERGER INEVITABLE

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 2 Feb 85 p 4

[Text] Cape Town--Rationalisation in the motor industry would eventually benefit motor manufacturers, consumers and the general economy, the Minister of Trade and Industry, Dr Dawie de Villiers, said in a statement released in Cape Town yesterday.

He said the merger between Ford and Amcar was part of an inevitable process of rationalisation.

The merger was in no way connected with regional development concessions in the Port Elizabeth/Uitenhage area.

Jobs lost through the merger in the motor industry would be offset by development in other economically viable industries.

Between October 1984 and January this year, a total of 17 applications amounting to investments of R35 million had been approved and 1 494 new jobs would be created.

There was no reason for pessimism about the long term prospects in the region, Dr De Villiers said.

"Through determination and confidence, the people of Port Elizabeth will overcome the present economic difficulties."

In Cape Town on Thursday, the PFP spokesman on trade and industry, Mr Andrew Savage, said he would propose a private member's motion in the House of Assembly condemning the Government's neglect of the Port Elizabeth/Uitenhage region and its failure to recognise the economic problems caused by its decentralisation policy.--Sapa

CSO: 3400/556

SOUTH AFRICA

BOYCOTT OF BUSES IN PROTEST AGAINST FARE INCREASE

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 2 Feb 85 p 3

[Article by Lynn Whyte]

[Text]

BUS services between KwaNdebele and Pretoria were boycotted yesterday, in protest against Putco's 10 per cent economic fare which came into effect yesterday.

Putco said later the boycott was over and the service had been restored.

Putco's spokesman said this development had followed discussions between representatives of the company, the boycotters and the KwaNdebele Government.

He said the basis of agreement was not yet known and the parties concerned were still KwaNdebele and had not yet been in touch with the company's head office.

Commuters set up roadblocks on the two main routes into KwaNdebele, at Enkeldoorn and Tweefontein. The protest was a peaceful one, with passengers sitting in the buses and singing.

Hardest hit

KwaNdebele has been

the area hardest hit, with a fare hike of up to 41 percent. The service affects nearly 300 buses and about 17 000 passengers travelling each way, with the longest distance involved being about 160 km.

The rest of Pretoria's services were comparatively unaffected. Only one of 18 buses returned from KwaNdebele to Mamelodi yesterday morning, but other buses were put into service to handle traffic from Belle Ombre into the town.

No reaction was reported on the Witwatersrand or in the eastern, western or Durban areas, but the Johannesburg-based Trade Union Council of South Africa (Tucsa) yesterday issued a statement in protest against the increase.

"We are horrified at the increases, which are within two months of the last fare hike and will cause tremendous hardship in the Black community," the statement read.

"The people who will be hit hard by this in-

crease have no choice in where they live and because of policies are forced to commute often long distances to work. This section of the community can least afford any rise in the cost of living, and have already been affected by retrenchment and unemployment," it said.

"It is unrealistic to expect that employers will assist their workers in meeting these increases, since there are already signs in all sections of industry that union demands for any wage adjustments will be fiercely resisted."

Instead, the union believes that "these bus fare increases should have been avoided by the Government granting all passenger transport services exemption from the fuel price increase".

They urged that this exemption now be granted.

"Tucsa warns the Government that this increase in bus fares is not acceptable and that ways must urgently be found to less-

en its impact on the community," the statement said.

The big rise for KwaNdebele commuters had come about because season tickets were subsidised by the Government, but the Government was not picking up any of the tab for the increase. Putco's public relations executive, Mr Pat Rogers said.

A weekly R37 season ticket covering 10 trips for KwaNdebele commuters had cost the passenger only R9 in the past, with the Government contributing the balance of R28. A 10 percent increase on the R37 ticket amounted to R3,70, all of which the commuter had to pay and this amounted to a 41 percent increase on the R9 previously paid.

Mr Rogers said the KwaNdebele service used nearly 300 buses and affected about 17 000 passengers travelling each way.

The rest of Putco's services in the Transvaal and Natal were unaffected, he said.

CSO: 3400/556

SOUTH AFRICA

'INVOLVEMENT' BY ISCOR IN STEEL CARTEL CITED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 6 Feb 85 p 4

[Text]

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The South African economy is riddled with groups and cartels working against the promotion of free competition in the market, Mr Mike Tarr (PFP Pietermaritzburg South), said in the Assembly yesterday.

Speaking in the debate on the second reading of the Maintenance and Promotion of Competition Amendment Bill, Mr Tarr said the extent of cartel arrangements and collusive practises in the economy were cause for grave concern.

As an example of a cartel arrangement, Mr Tarr

cited the involvement of Iscor and the Cape Gate Group in the rolled steel industry.

He said that until last year there had been some competition from a company in Zimbabwe called Lancashire Steel, which had a contract to supply 1 000 tons of rolled steel a month to South Africa.

Attempts by the South African cartel to block the imports by various means had failed, but Lancashire Steel had then been taken over by a company called Zimco (Zimbabwe Steel Corporation).

"Within a few weeks all steel exports from Visco were rerouted through the Iscor-Cape Gate car-

tel. It is alleged that in return the cartel gave Visco a R85-million contract."

Mr Tarr said the allegations were serious and he wanted to know from the Minister of Trade and Industries, Mr Dawie de Villiers, if they were true.

Iskor was a semi-State organisation and such an agreement would restrict free competition and would be against the objectives of the Act.

While the PFP supported the Bill, he urged that the provisions of the Act should be strictly applied by the Competitions Board. He also urged the Government to ensure that the board could act effectively.

Monopolies criticised

LARGE-SCALE capitalism was becoming too dangerous to be given a free hand, Mr Derrick Watterson (NRP Umbilo) said.

Control of the country's business affairs was in the hands of a very small circle of people and in many cases it was the conglomerates and not the Government which had the "real say in what goes on", he said.

He said near-monopolies existed in mineral water production, food distribution and brick manufacturing.

CSO: 3400/556

SOUTH AFRICA

COLORED PUPILS QUIT SCHOOL EARLY

Durban THE DAILY NEWS in English 24 Jan 85 p 13

[Text] Cape Town--Almost half of all Coloured schoolchildren quit at Standard 2 and therefore cannot be trained and employed in the work force, says Mr Chris April, Minister of Health Services and Welfare in the House of Representatives.

Speaking on the role of the adult in youth education at Oudtshoorn at the weekend, Mr April said that 38 percent of the coloured community was illiterate and 48 percent of scholars left before or at the end of Standard 2.

"This means they do not have even a basic education and cannot be trained and cannot be taken into employment," Mr April said.

"And 13 percent of our people are living on welfare.

"It is self-evident that such a community has a very low quality of life. This poverty breeds either an apathetic acceptance of the situation or a revolt against it in an attempt to bring about change."

He said that in 1983 a framework had been established at national and regional levels for a development programme aimed at solving the problem. Community leaders had to play a role in this programme and to ensure that the youth were involved.

The proposed programme included the development of health, welfare, education and training, recreative, housing, cultural and religious services and facilities.

Physical development included the provision of such basic needs as roads, water and electricity.

CSO: 3400/571

SOUTH AFRICA

VIOLENCE ERUPTS AT BOTHAVILLE BLACK HIGH SCHOOL

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 30 Jan 85 p 3

[Article by Rika van Graan]

[Text]

VIOLENCE erupted at a Bothaville Black high school and Black and White teachers and administrative personnel had to scamper to safety when about 1 200 pupils went on the rampage yesterday.

Fifteen pupils have been detained by police after four houses of Black policemen were attacked in the Kgotsong township and the cars of the White headmaster, Mr J Muller, and his deputy, Mr J Maphokiza, were overturned. An attempt to set the two vehicles on fire was unsuccessful.

The South African Police liaison officer for the Northern Free State, Captain Johan Fouche, said the violence had begun at about 11 am at the Mophati High School in the township after the headmaster and 10 pupils from each of the std 9 and std 10 classes had discussed the pupils' complaints about work allocation.

After the discussion the

20 pupils were awaited outside the classrooms by a crowd of about 1 200 children singing freedom songs.

Glass door

Suddenly the crowd moved into the foyer of the school and a glass door was pushed out.

Violence erupted and White women who tried to run to a waiting staff bus were prevented from doing so when the children closed the school gates.

The bus had been driven away under a rain of stones, Capt Fouche said.

Two White teachers, Mr H C Goosen and Mr P Nieuwoudt, were surrounded on the premises by the violent crowd and had to fire warning shots while escaping to safety.

Mr Goosen had fired two shots and Mr Nieuwoudt three, the captain told The Citizen.

Lost car

Sergeant M S Kgothule lost his 1982 model car worth R8 000 when it was stoned and set on fire. Arson damage to his house was yesterday esti-

mated at R5 000.

Constable N A Dlamini suffered damage of about R2 000 when the windows in his house were shattered and his bedroom suite was destroyed by fire.

Constables M J Letsele and K S Lebake also suffered damage to their houses when windows were shattered by stone-throwers.

A bakkie was overturned and set on fire in the street in the vicinity of the house. The owner apparently escaped unhurt.

Peace restored

Capt Fouche said the Reaction Unit of the SA Police in the Northern Free State under command of Captain Archie Vorster had restored peace by using batons and sjamboks.

None of these policemen were injured.

A Black youth is being treated in the Bothaville Hospital for a facial injury.

Order was restored in the township at about 3.30 pm, Capt Fouche said.

CSO: 3400/554

SOUTH AFRICA

REPORT CALLS FOR NEW POLICY FOR COLORED CIVIL SERVANTS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 2 Feb 85 p 11

[Text]

CAPE TOWN. — It was of the utmost importance that the Commission for Administration stipulate a clear policy for the appointment of Coloured civil servants, an interim report by a caucus committee of the Labour Party states.

Another aspect requiring urgent attention was the eradication of all discriminatory measures to counter frustration and bring about stronger motivation, the report said. It was compiled by a five-man committee convened by Mr Abe Williams, MP for Namre, and released in Cape Town yesterday.

The committee's investigation covered policy and appointments in the civil service, with special reference to own affairs under the control of the House of Representatives.

It was "Imperative, in

the recent climate of constitutional development" that members of the Coloured community be involved and represented in the Commission for Administration.

Referring to evidence from the Public Service League, which represents 25 000 civil servants, it points out there was "immense dissatisfaction and frustration currently within this staff association" because of members who had been promotable for the last two years were again overlooked in the current promotions.

"In spite of the employment opportunities offered to Coloureds by the Department of Own Affairs, a grave injustice is being done to them by the preponderance of Whites in appointments.

"Coloured officials have no say in the decision-making process regarding policy and promotion."

Another factor was

that 80 percent of appointments of Coloureds in the public service were temporary and as a result they did not share in the benefits applicable to civil servants.

In the sphere of education and culture, the report said, there was also dissatisfaction with the subservient status of senior officials.

"It is imperative that a Director-General who is exclusively responsible for education, be appointed, in the same manner as with the White education Own Affairs department.

"The present criticism and unhealthy climate which has been created by the unsatisfactory handling of appointments within the Department of Own Affairs is not conducive for the future political climate in the country."

The report was discussed at a meeting be-

tween members of the Minister's Council in the House of Representatives, the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, and the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr F W de Klerk, in October last year.

Although it was agreed that further discussions would have to take place, assurances were given that the Commission for Administration would give close attention to the upward mobility of Coloureds in the civil service, and that greater promotional facilities would be given them in general affairs.

The ministers also said the commission had been requested to make a complete study of Coloureds in the civil service and that attention would be paid to service conditions in order to secure greater motivation and satisfaction in the civil service. — Sapa.

CSO: 3400/554

SOUTH AFRICA

MAIZE CROP PROSPECTS DISMAL

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 5 Feb 85 p 21

[Text]

THE maize crop could fall below the previously predicted 6 million tons to around 5,5 million after three days of extremely high temperatures, the National Association of Maize Producers (NAMPO) says.

Estimates had been continually adjusted downwards last year to around 5 million tons after little rain and extremely high temperatures.

However, prospects improved in January with rains bringing relief to drought-ravaged maize producing areas, raising the estimate to about 6 million tons.

NAMPO general man-

ager Mr Piet Gouws told Reuters that the maize producing area needed "urgent rains" as conditions had deteriorated following extremely high temperatures in most of the maize producing areas. He added that about a third of the area had experienced good rains over the past week.

Mr Gouws said he now expected the 1985/86 crop to be between 5,5 million and six million tons if the maize producing areas experienced normal rainfall.

The maize production year runs from May 1 1984 to April 30 1985 while the marketing year covers the same period a year later.

CSO: 3400/554

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

BAN ON PICTURES EXPLAINED--House of Representatives--The prohibition on the publication of photographs of people in custody was not meant to be another form of censorship, but to supplement court procedures, Mr Louis le Grange, Minister of Law and Order, said yesterday in the second reading debate on the Police Amendment Act. The amendment supplements the meaning of photograph to include the image that would be transmitted by a frame synchroniser and stored in a computer. "SATV and other news services should not have an advantage in publishing these photographs," Mr Le Grange said. The prohibition was in the interests of individuals and their families as well as to not hamper identification parades. The Minister said the Act did not aim at censoring or hampering the taking of photographs at the scene of a riot. However, a person was in legal custody the moment he was arrested by an officer of the law.--Sapa [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 6 Feb 85 p 4]

LEGISLATION NEEDED TO ELIMINATE DISCRIMINATION--Suspicion must go before reform can progress, the Leader of the Opposition, Dr Van Zyl Slabbert, said yesterday. Replying to the No Confidence Debate, he said South Africa had to resolve two major political problems--that of discrimination and that of political domination. There were no formulas for solving the problems and South Africans would have to negotiate themselves out of their difficulties. The PFP welcomed the State President's commitment to negotiation with Blacks. "But you don't need negotiation to get rid of discrimination. You need legislation," Dr Slabbert said. "To the extent that you legislate away discrimination you create the right climate for negotiation." The PFP supported the Government's belief that one form of political domination could not be replaced by another but I believed that discrimination was indefensible. Dr Slabbert called on the Government to make a declaration of intent to negotiate a system in which all South Africans could enjoy political rights without discrimination and to set a timetable for the attainment of a formula on which the negotiations could be based. South Africa had a history of racial suspicion that had to be overcome, he said. "We must create a climate in which racial suspicion will disappear, otherwise there will be no climate for a negotiated future," he said. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 2 Feb 85 p 4]

FREEDOM OFFER EXTENDS TO AFRIKANERS--The Government's conditional offer of release for Nelson Mandela and other political prisoners also applied to members of the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging, the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, said yesterday. He was responding to questions across the floor from Dr Ferdi Hartzenberg (CP Lichtenburg), who was speaking during the No Confidence Debate. Dr Hartzenberg asked Mr Le Grange if the offer, announced by the State President, Mr P.W. Botha, on Thursday, applied to members of the AWB and Wit Kommando, who had been imprisoned for political offences. "Naturally, if they accept the conditions laid down," Mr Le Grange said. Mr Botha said the Government would consider releasing political prisoners if they undertook unconditionally to take no part in any form whatever in furthering their political aims through violent means. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 2 Feb 85 p 4]

UDF ORGANIZER DETAINED--A former school teacher and principal who became an organiser for the United Democratic Front in the Northern Cape has been detained under security legislation. A police spokesman in Pretoria yesterday confirmed the detention of Mr Abel Bushy Maape under Section 29 of the Internal Security Act. Mr Maape was arrested in the Vryburg township of Huhudi last Friday, according to a spokesman for the Detainees' Parents Support Committee. He said Mr Maape, who lives in Kuruman, had been a teacher and principal at a Bophuthatswana school before becoming a full-time UDF organiser.--Sapa [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 6 Feb 85 p 12]

REMOVAL REPRIEVE FOR RESIDENTS--Driefontein residents, faced with possible removal to Oshoek and Babanango, have been promised they would not be removed by force, Mr David Nkonyane, secretary to the council board of directors of Driefontein, said yesterday. He said that recent talks with the Deputy Minister of Cooperation and Development, Mr B.H. Wilkens, were "better than the last ones we had in 1983 with Dr Piet Koornhof. "We were promised that the Government would not move us by force and that we need no longer be worried about going to Oshoek and Babanango." The removals come about due to the construction of a dam at Driefontein that will cover 83 plots presently occupied by peasant farmers. Mr Nkonyane said these people would be payed out for their land, but because they would not be allowed to buy land "anywhere...we cannot accept the money. "What good is money to us if we lose our land? "We proposed to the Government that we be given land bordering on Driefontein to compensate for the plots covered by water. They said they would not get land like this so now we are going to look for suitable land next to Driefontein and then go back to the Government."--Sapa [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 6 Feb 85 p 14]

CSO: 3400/554

TANZANIA

HAMAD INTERVIEWED ON UNION, GOVERNMENT ASPIRATIONS

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 18 Jan 85 p 1

[Text] The Zanzibar Chief Minister, Ndugu Seif Shariff Hamad, has said the people of Tanzania are generally happy with the Union of the Isles and Tanganyika, attributing this to correct understanding of the true nature, aspirations and problems of the Union.

He said in an interview with the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) at his Dar es Salaam residence that only rumour-mongers and a few misguided and disgruntled elements still questioned the value and relevance of the "historic fact."

The Chief Minister said while the enemies of the Union were raising hell over "such imaginary problems as Mainland resentment over apparent over-representation of the Isles in the Union affairs," available data spoke a totally different story.

He said the Party and Government had effectively educated the people into thinking Tanzanian and not Zanzibari or Tanganyikan. "There is no longer any racial, religious or ideological resentment over the fact of the Union," he said.

Ndugu Hamad also said there was now a more mutual understanding between the Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar and Union Government.

While the past administration in the Isles sought to tackle the problems there through "corridor grumbles behind the back of the Union Government," the present one will always inform the Union Government on whatever problems arose and measures being taken to solve them.

The interview will form part of a 45-minute documentary programme on Tanzania to be aired by the BBC national radio network on February 6 and 8 this year under the "Analysis" series.

Others interviewed by the two-man BBC team which has been in the country since Monday are the Minister of State in the President's Office Responsible for Cabinet Affairs, Ndugu Amir Jamal; Finance Minister Cleopa Msuya and Planning and Economic Affairs Minister Kighoma Malima.

On the economic problems facing both the Isles and Mainland, the Chief Minister said these were basically the same as those facing many other developing countries.

"It is principally a balance of payments problem," he said, adding that the only sure solution lay in increased production of agricultural and other commodities.

On whether Tanzania's ideological aspirations were not in principle opposed to tourism, Ndugu Hamad said the Party and the Government never felt that this could corrupt the country's socialist morality.

On external aid and its effect on the country's socialist policies, Ndugu Hamad said the policy now was to seek and accept "only assistance which is sure to help us become more socialist and more self-reliant."

"We are going to look for assistance to help us develop our agriculture," he said, adding that this would include investment in irrigation and factories for manufacturing farm implements.

He said Tanzania had used aid availed to it more judiciously than many other beneficiaries. "While in some countries there have been reports of leaders diverting the aid to personal uses, there are no private pockets in Tanzania. All aid is spent on projects that benefit the people."

He also said the Isles Government was working out more comfortable modalities regarding taxation and repatriation of profits to attract foreign investors in a new drive to revive the economy.

He said there should be no reason to fear "unreasonable nationalisation" since the new Isles Constitution provided adequate safeguards.

Ndugu Jamal said the Union was "a natural and irreversible historical development" binding together peoples with a common heritage.

He told the BBC that the Union was "a very much living organism which Tanzanians highly prize." There was nothing that could derail Tanzanians off their unity track, he said.

He added: "We are consolidating our hard-won unity brick by brick. There is no reason to be too happy over the progress we have made. We shall only be satisfied with our achievements the day it will be possible for us to safely say good-bye to external aid."

CSO: 3400/572

TANZANIA

WITNESS SAYS UK, U.S., FRG NOT INVOLVED IN PLOT

EA121933 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1700 GMT 12 Feb 85

[Text] Dar es Salaam--The Tanzanian High Court was told today that there was no confirmation that Britain, the United States, and West Germany were involved in an alleged plot to overthrow the government in January 1983. The 21st witness in the trial facing 19 Tanzanians said this after studying reports to investigate the involvement of the three countries in the plot. The witness, whose name has been withheld for security reasons, alleged that he had not received any evidence indicating the involvement of these countries and that relations between them and Tanzania were very cordial.

He said that immediately after being arrested, the fifth man accused in the trial, Captain Vitalis Mapunda, had requested that he be taken to the inspector general of police, Ndugu Solomon Liani, to explain details of the plot to overthrow the government. Led in his evidence by the prosecution counsel, Ndugu Mwanyika, the witness said he was present when the accused was taken to Ndugu Liani on 8 January 1983. He left, however, while the accused was giving details to Ndugu Liani in the office of the director of intelligence.

Continuing his evidence, the witness said that the seventh accused, Captain Mbogoro, and the sixth, Captain Roberts, were also taken to the same office for interrogation, and that he went there to follow up investigations on the arrested suspects.

Earlier, during cross-examination by the defense lawyer, Ndugu Lakha, the witness alleged that he ordered security checks on movements around the house of the accused, Roberts, which confirmed that the accused, Lieutenant Maganga and Captain Kadego, were involved in the plot.

CSO: 3449/3

TANZANIA

DUTCH MINISTER ARRIVES

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 26 Jan 85 p 1

[Text] The Netherlands Minister for Development Cooperation, Mrs Eegje Schoo, arrives in Dar es Salaam today for a five-day working visit.

According to a programme released here yesterday by the Royal Netherlands Embassy, the Minister will arrive aboard a Netherlands Government plane (F-28) at 7.25 p.m.

Accompanied by nine government officials and three journalists, Mrs Schoo will be received at the Airport by the Minister for Finance, Ndugu Cleopa Msuya.

She will tomorrow go to Morogoro to inspect water projects--including shallow wells and pipe water supply projects undertaken with Dutch assistance. She will also visit the African National Congress (ANC) camp there before returning to Dar es Salaam.

The visiting minister will on Monday have talks with Ndugu Msuya and other senior Government officials at the Ministry of Finance.

On Tuesday, she is scheduled to call on Vice-President Ali Hassan Mwinyi in Zanzibar where she will also inspect Dutch assisted projects.

These include a tractor repair workshop, a plant protection scheme and the Netherlands supplied tug boats.

The Dutch Minister will fly to Mwanza on Wednesday where she will hold talks with regional authorities and visit the Tanzania Cotton Authority (TCA) workshop.

She is also scheduled to attend the official opening of a Tanzania Fertilizer Company (TFC) godown there and visit the Pasiansi boatyard project.

On her way to Dar es Salaam, the Minister will stop over at Dodoma where she will pay a courtesy call on the Prime Minister, Ndugu Salim Ahmed Salim.

She will leave Dar es Salaam for Mbabane, Swaziland on Thursday to attend the SADCC meeting.

CSO: 3400/578

TANZANIA

LIBERALIZATION OF TRADE NOT TO COMPROMISE SOCIALISM

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 5 Jan 85 p 1

[Article by Boniface Byarugaba]

[Text] THE Party Secretary General, Ndugu Rashidi Kawawa, has said the liberalisation of trade which has led to the lifting of curbs on importation of consumer goods is not a compromise on the implementation of the country's socialist policy.

Ndugu Kawawa said this yesterday when addressing members of the Party Zonal College in Zanzibar.

He assured the members that the Party was as committed as ever before in building Socialism in the country, noting that the trade liberalisation process was a deliberate tactical move aimed at stemming off a negative political climate.

He explained that when the consumer goods were scarce, people with or without money complained bitterly, and the few available goods could only be obtained at astronomical black market prices.

Describing such a development as politically negative, Ndugu Kawawa said the liberalisation process was geared at dealing with the problem of scarcity — to have abundant goods and in open market.

In their message, the Party College members of staff told Ndugu Kawawa that for the majority, the trade liberalisation process "no longer looks like a shift of em-

phasis. Rather, it is a compromise on principles."

Ndugu Kawawa, who traced the background to the socialist revolution in the country from 1967, cited three factors which, he said, should never escape the attention of Party members and leaders alike.

The Party had to be very realistic in guiding the struggle for socialist construction, Ndugu Kawawa said, adding that like conventional war, the Party had battles to win and lose.

He said the struggle was not static, hence a demand for continuous assessment on the prevailing situation was fundamental in charting out tactics — along and short-term strategies.

Ndugu Kawawa said all along the role of private capital had never been overlooked in efforts to build Socialism in the country, adding that socialisation of economies in Third World countries should never be over-simplified because there were internal and external conditions that could not be ignored.

Ndugu Kawawa, who is here for the 21st celebrations of the Zanzibar Revolution, also called for serious cost reduction measures within the Party and urged Party ideological colleges to show the way.

TANZANIA

SALIM URGES PEMBA ISLANDERS TO UPHOLD UNION

Dar es Salaam SUNDAY NEWS in English 30 Dec 85 p 1

[Article by James Mwakisyala]

[Text] The Prime Minister, Ndugu Salim Ahmed Salim, began his fourth day of a six-day tour of Pemba Island in Wete District yesterday with a call to the islanders to steadfastly uphold the Union of Tanzania.

He said the prospects for freedom for the islanders, given by the Third Phase Zanzibar Revolutionary Government were "genuine and honest CCM assurances."

Ndugu Salim stated this in his address to thousands of Wete residents at Jadadi grounds in Wete township.

The Premier, who was accompanied by the Zanzibar Chief Minister, Ndugu Seif Shariff Hamad, said the islanders should not allow themselves to be misled by a few disgruntled elements in the community.

However, he said, the rights and freedoms bestowed on every Tanzanian would be enjoyed fully if it was side by side with responsibility to work for progress of this country.

The Prime Minister, who toured several villages, stopping at many unscheduled places, called on the residents to increase clove production and food crop cultivation.

Ndugu Salim toured Ole veterinary centre and the Kiuyu CCM Branch, Mchangam-dogo and Kambini CCM branches, where he delivered impromptu speeches urging the people to utilise the favourable soils and weather in the Isles to increase food production.

The Premier's entourage was stopped briefly at Shenge Juu "A" because of notorious bees in the area, which were alleged to be in the habit of attacking moving vehicles. There was no incident.

At the Msaani JKU (Zanzibar Economic Brigade), Ndugu Salim, who is also the Secretary of the Defence and Security Commission of the NEC, told camp leaders to train the youth to defend the state and the country's economy.

He said: "We want our youth to complete their training at JKU camps with an ability to defend this country."

JKU camps in Zanzibar have been experiencing problems of obtaining uniforms, transport and communication facilities but steps have been taken to solve the problems, the Prime Minister said.

The Msaani Camp will next January recruit 100 Form Five and Form Six leavers and for the first time they will be provided with all the necessary equipment.

Ndugu Salim entered Wete District from Chake Chake where he inspected various development projects. Today he tours Micheweni District before ending his six-day tour tomorrow.

CSO: 3400/561

TANZANIA

ANNUAL ECONOMIC REPORT PAINTS MIXED PICTURE FOR 1985

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 31 Dec 84 p 1

[Text] The government will continue to pursue measures to facilitate the full utilisation of existing investments and adequate provision of essential goods and services in 1985 which begins tomorrow.

An annual report by the Ministry of Planning and Economic Affairs issued in Dar es Salaam at the weekend said, however, the economic scene would depend on the type of internal self help measures that can, and in fact will, be implemented.

It pointed out that external developments would also continue to play a crucial role in shaping the scene.

"A substantial improvement in the international economic scene concerning such matters as concessionary finance, increased aid on more liberal terms could give succour to our efforts at economic rehabilitation," the report said.

Signs of economic recovery are more than encouraging in 1985, the report said, calling on peasants to redouble efforts in the light of the good rains to raise food and cash crop production.

In the agricultural sector, indications are that as a result of the intensive food growing campaigns launched in the 1984/85 planting season, an increase in food output is expected. This would cut back on imports of the item, the report said.

An increase in cash crop production is also expected, but foreign exchange earnings will depend on the prices in the world market. The report points out that prices of important primary products continued to fluctuate without significant signs of improvement.

Industrial production will continue to focus on production of "inventive" goods, meaning those which constitute daily necessities to peasants and workers and whose provision is a motivation to work harder.

It would also focus on production of intermediate productive inputs such as fertilisers and insecticides.

Priority will be given to ensuring adequate supplies of spare parts, tyres, tubes, diesel and petrol to make the transport sector play its role in economic rehabilitation, the report pledged.

The report points out that the task of re-introducing the co-operative system will be completed in 1985, saying those re-established so far had been well received, and were distributing agricultural inputs.

"However, much of this optimism will depend crucially on the level of efficiency at which the new co-operatives will carry out their responsibilities," the report warned.

Reviewing the economy in the year ending today, the report said like in 1983, there were no notable increases in either production or services. The acute scarcity of foreign exchange constrained the implementation of many projects.

However, signs of easing of the stringent conditions were two percent of the economy, which according to preliminary figures, compared with 1.5 recorded in 1983.

"This means that 1984 is the second consecutive year in which the GDP (Gross Domestic Product) is expected to register an increase after the declines registered in 1981 and 1982," the report said.

The increase in the GDP in 1984 as in 1983, however, is due mainly to increased expenditures in the service sector, particularly public administration.

There was some improvement in the procurement of some important cash crops such as tobacco, tea, cashewnuts, cotton and wheat compared with 1983. The industrial sector continued to face shortage of raw materials, spare parts and other inputs resulting into a general shortage of basic goods.

Prices rose more in 1984 than in 1983. "While the Consumer Price Index (CPI) increased by 25 percent in the twelve-month period from October 1982 to September 1983, the recorded increase over October 1983 to September 1984 was 43.9 percent.

In the June/September 1984 period alone, the CPI rose by 14.5 percent compared with an increase of only 3.3 percent for a similar period in 1983, the report said.

"This abnormal increase was a result mainly of higher food prices, especially after the removal of the sembe subsidy as well as the devaluation of the shilling, both of which took place in June 1984," the report said.

CSO: 3400/561

TANZANIA

NYERERE CALLS FOR AN AFRICAN MARSHALL PLAN

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 23 Jan 85 p 1

[Text] President Nyerere has said Africa needed some form of a marshal plan to help her in building and revamping her infrastructures which he said were vital for the continent's socio-economic development, reports MAELEZO.

Mwalimu, who was responding to questions posed to him by a West Germany television team at the State House in Dar es Salaam last week, said a marshal plan similar to the one evolved by the United States for Europe and Japan after the end of the Second World War would greatly help Africa.

The President said he strongly supported the idea which he said was first floated to him by the Chancellor of Austria, Bruno Kreisky, during his visit to Austria a few years ago.

Mwalimu said one of the continent's main problems was poor and under-developed infrastructures which made socio-economic development in the continent not only slow but extremely difficult.

On criticisms of corruption and inefficiency levelled against African countries, Mwalimu said it was unfair for the developed countries to heap all the blames on the continent.

He said although he was personally very critical of the actions of African countries in their development, "including my own country," the criticisms should be apportioned to the past (colonial rule) and present.

Mwalimu explained that real development in the world took place barely 100 years ago. "Take my own country for instance. We have been independent for the past 23 years. This means that out of the 100 years, the rest we were under German and British rule," adding that it would be very unfair to blame Africa in totality.

The President emphasised that Africa's main problem was underdevelopment brought about by neglect of the past and the present.

He said the present system of trade and finance was not only unfair but had all the years ensured the transfer of resources from poor in the South to the rich North. The system, he said, was unfair and immoral.

Mwalimu said a deliberate move must be made to stop the transfer of resources from the poor to the rich countries, noting that past efforts on the part of poor countries to convince the developed countries to sit down and work out a New International Economic Order (NIEO) had, however, proved elusive.

He said even the relations between the African, Caribbean and Pacific countries (ACP) and the European Economic Community (EEC) were unequal relations.

"But what can we do, a half loaf of bread is better than nothing," he said.

Reiterating that more wealth was being transferred to developed countries than vice versa, Mwalimu said Africa would seize whatever she got "but this is not a healthy relationship."

CSO: 3400/574

TANZANIA

PLANS TO IMPROVE ZANZIBAR'S ECONOMY OUTLINED

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 14 Jan 85 p 1

[Excerpts] The President of Zanzibar, Ndugu Ali Hassan Mwinyi, has projected a six-point programme to improve the Isles economy, including bolstering clove output and diversification of agricultural production.

In a speech to mark 21 years of the Zanzibar Revolution, broadcast live by Radio Tanzania from Tibirizi grounds in Pemba on Saturday, Ndugu Mwinyi said the economy must be revived to support recurrent expenditure on social services and pay for development projects.

He urged clove farmers to improve crop husbandry and replace aging plants in time for better harvest. Explaining that world market clove price slumped by 60 percent in the last two years, Ndugu Mwinyi said Zanzibar must be a major producer to have a say on the pricing.

Ndugu Mwinyi, who is also Chairman of the Zanzibar Revolutionary Council, said the Islands should end dependence on cloves as the sole export earner and introduce other export crops, including cardamom and rubber.

He said while preparations for the diversification were underway, measures would be taken to boost commercial fishing and tourism. "The prospects for success are vivid," he said.

Pointing out that the government spent 102 percent of export earnings in 1983 to import food, Ndugu Mwinyi said Zanzibaris must strive for self-sufficiency in food this year to release money spent on imports to finance social services and other projects.

The Zanzibar President, who is also CCM Vice Chairman, told the Islanders to develop appetite for the various food items obtained on the Isles instead of insisting on rice, which was in short supply.

He said bananas, yams, potatoes, cassava and peas should be used. "These are traditional food items. They are good and we don't need foreign exchange to get them."

Ndugu Mwinyi, who also announced a 35 percent upward review of the minimum wage from 600/- to 810/-, called for expansion of coconut farming on the Isles.

He said apart from domestic demand, coconut oil and copra were potential foreign exchange earners.

The Zanzibar leader further called for fresh thrust on fruit vegetable production. He said the Ministry of Agriculture was nursing 300,000 orange seedlings for distribution to peasants throughout the Isles this year.

Ndugu Mwinyi said the Ministry would also study better methods of producing vegetables for export.

He said tomatoes, salads and fruits from the Isles would win a ready market in the Gulf state where exiled Zanzibaris would rush for the fresh products from home. Air Tanzania Corporation flights to the Emirates provided convenient transport, he added.

Ndugu Mwinyi, who is also Vice-President of Tanzania, challenged the Tanzania Youth Organisation (VIJANA) to take advantage of the International Year of the Youth to organise productive projects to absorb loiterers into gainful employment.

"(The Youth Organisation) should launch productive projects. The Revolutionary Government will support you morally and materially," he pledged.

Ndugu Mwinyi, who assumed the Isles presidency last year after the resignation of Ndugu Aboud Jumbe, stressed that the Third Phase of the Zanzibar Revolution would promote and safeguard unity, justice, equality and basic freedoms.

He urged the islanders to reject some disgruntled elements bent on throwing the nation into discord, expressing surprise that the divide-and-rule tactics used by the Sultan were being employed by some detractors on the Isles, 21 years after the overthrow of the Sultan.

CSO: 3400/572

TANZANIA

UNION WARNS GOVERNMENT ABOUT PROJECTED LAYOFFS

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 1 Jan 85 p 1

[Text] The Union of Tanzania Workers (JUWATA) yesterday warned against government plans to lay off public employees under the cost cutting exercise, stressing that declaration of redundancy must be the last resort.

JUWATA said in a statement in Dar es Salaam that cost reduction measures should focus on loose expenditures in government departments and parastatal organisations, such as misuse of transport facilities by senior officials.

Pointing out that redundancy would affect mainly junior staff, the statement, signed by JUWATA's Assistant Secretary-General Issa Mohamed Issa, said only after tightening the other loose ends should redundancy be considered "in accordance with the 1964 Security of Employment Act, Section 6 (g)."

The statement was reacting to reports quoting Planning and Economic Affairs Minister Kighoma Malima as saying layoffs were "inevitable" in the cost cutting campaign. The reports were published by a local daily yesterday.

JUWATA warned that public statements on redundancy would demoralise workers likely to fall victim to the measures with negative impact on productivity.

The statement, citing an earlier exercise to lay off 20 percent of government employees in 1976, further said that the impact of such measures in reducing cost was negligible.

It quoted a report by a Presidential Committee appointed to assess the exercise as saying the effort proved futile.

According to the quoted report, 9,496 workers were retired under the 1976 move but this had minimal saving impact because the victims were mainly minimum wage earners.

The report said although the Government projected to reduce 31,282 workers under the exercise, the 1976 Civil Service roll increased by 50,623 workers or 30 percent only three years later.

It further pointed out that in a certain region, 120 workers were laid off in 1976 but 189 fresh recruits were recorded one year later.

"This means 69 new jobs were created (one year after the lay offs)," the report said.

The JUWATA statement stressed that employers should refrain from shifting managerial failures to the workers.

The cost reduction exercise must be based on existing laws and procedures safeguarding workers' rights, the statement said.

CSO: 3400/562

TANZANIA

JOINT CHINESE VENTURES SLOW TO TAKE OFF

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 5 Jan 85 p 1

[Excerpts]

A TENTATIVE agreement has been reached between the Tanzania Tourist Corporation (TTC) and a Chinese corporation to open a Chinese restaurant at New Safari Hotel in Arusha, it has been learnt.

Informed sources suggested, however, that establishment of the joint venture, to be called Sichuan Restaurants Limited, was being held back by failure of the Government to grant it tax exemption for the first three years of operation.

According to the sources, tax exemption is required by the Sichuan Corporation for International Techno-economic Co-operation (SIETCO), which will run the restaurants jointly with TTC.

Under a tentative agreement between the two corporations in June, 1983, SIETCO would hold 35 per cent of the shares in the company while TTC would hold the rest.

It is understood that both the Tanzania and Chinese governments have pledged their commitment to the establishment of the joint venture but the sources said it was likely to be held back longer by the question of tax.

The Tanzania Government formally approved the project in the middle of last year but

did not grant tax exemption.

The Arusha restaurant, which will offer Sichuan cuisine, is one of two Chinese restaurants to be opened in the country under a 1982 agreement with China.

The other restaurant offering Canton cuisine is planned for the tenth floor of phase three expansion of the New Africa Hotel in Dar es Salaam, scheduled for completion later this year.

Negotiations on the second restaurant have not started and the sources said the outcome of the Arusha venture would be determinant.

Under the 1982 agreement, the two countries also proposed a joint wood company, which was formed last August.

The Ushirikiano Wood Products Company Limited (UWPC), a joint venture between the Tanzania Wood Industries Corporation (TWICO) and China State Construction and Engineering Corporation (CSEC), will manufacture furniture and other wood products for export.

It will be based at the Mang'ula Saw Mill in Morogoro and will operate a branch at Kilwa Masoko in Lindi Region.

CSO: 3400/563

TANZANIA

POLICE FORCE TO BE STRENGTHENED

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 19 Jan 85 p 1

[Text] Prime Minister Salim Ahmed Salim yesterday said the Police Force would be strengthened to cope with rising crime rate in the country.

Opening a meeting of senior police officers at Kurasini Police College in Dar es Salaam, Premier Salim said failure to contain crime could tarnish the otherwise good image of the force and Government.

Ndugu Salim said Police would be given priority in the allocation of vehicles and urged all armed forces to handle imported equipment carefully "because we spend a substantial part of our foreign earnings on them."

Emphasising the importance of safeguarding its image before the public, the Prime Minister said bribery, corruption and other vices should not have a place in the Police Force.

The Prime Minister said it was necessary to urgently strengthen the Criminal Investigations Department (CID) to make it more efficient and place it ahead of the thinking of criminals.

He called for sustained training of police officers and their juniors, explaining that concentration in training only one category would make the force lop-sided.

"The police force is not a dumping ground. It must not recruit questionable characters or retain people who have outlived their usefulness in the forces," the Premier said.

Explaining that to an ordinary Tanzanian citizen the force was a symbol of the state, the Prime Minister said people keenly watched the actions of individual policemen because they were a pointer to the kind of government they had.

He said: "to an ordinary Tanzanian when policemen, however small the number are involved in a scandal, then the whole government is scandalised."

He said policemen could quickly detect whether or not they were on the right course by gauging the attitude of the people towards the force.

"People must respect you. They must never be afraid of you," Ndugu Salim reminded them.

He urged all policemen to study and understand the Union and Isles constitutions because they were the basic laws of the land.

Earlier, the Inspector General of Police, Ndugu Harun G. Mahundi, told the Prime Minister that 63 senior officers were attending the meeting which would also be addressed by the Minister for Justice and Attorney General, Ndugu Joseph Warioba and the Chief Justice, Ndugu Francis Nyalali.

Other topics to be covered include a review of the problems and success registered by the force as well as suggesting solutions to the problems, he said.

Inviting the Premier to address the meeting, the Minister for Home Affairs Ndugu Salmin Amour, said policemen face a serious shortage of houses, vehicles and equipment necessary to contain crime.

CSO: 3400/573

TANZANIA

COST-CUTTING BURDEN TO BE SHOULDERED BY PARASTATALS

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 2 Jan 85 p 1

[Article by Mkumbwa Ally]

[Text] At least two-thirds of the parastatal organisations are expected to have completed the cost reduction exercise by the end of the current financial year next June.

The Minister of State in the President's Office Responsible for Cabinet Affairs, Ndugu Amir Jamal said in Dar es Salaam yesterday that the majority of the parastatals numbering about 400 must match expenditure with capacity by the end of the year.

Ndugu Jamal, who is also heading a Presidential team overseeing the implementation of efficiency and cost-cutting measures, told the Daily News that more time would be needed to work out the best method of reducing Government spending.

Unless a deeper study was made in each department, he added, the target might not be achieved.

"The possibility of cutting down recurrent expenditure in such ministries as Education is small. You can economise transport and stationery costs but the (real) financial saving must come from elsewhere," he said.

The Minister stressed that parastatals and their parent ministries were primarily responsible for the implementation of the cost-reduction measures.

He said the exercise was picking tempo, but urged collective accountability to make it a success.

Ndugu Jamal said executives must lead the campaign by refraining from excessive expenditure. A senior parastatal or Government official allocating himself three public vehicles was a stumbling block to the exercise, he pointed out.

It was a pity that some leaders were arrogating to themselves privileges that were not in line with leadership conduct that demanded frugality, he lamented.

The Minister said there were many other areas which needed rectifying. He cited foreign travels by officials whose actual cost benefit worked against the cost-cutting spirit, though profiting the relevant individuals.

But Ndugu Jamal cautioned that the cost-reduction measures must be applied as a package and that no one should be passing the buck to this or that institution.

Commenting on the statement against lay-off of employees issued by the Union of Tanzania Workers (JUSATA) on Monday, the Minister said the question of redundancy must be viewed in a broader perspective.

He said he agreed with JUWATA that measures must be taken to reduce the expenditure of executives, avoid misallocation of skills and restructure the organisation of public institutions.

He added, however, that over-staffing was evident in many institutions and measures had to be taken to minimise it. "It is not (a question of) either or--it is a package," he explained.

Pointing out that the ratio between supervisory and subordinate staff was generally high in public institutions, Ndugu Jamal said lay-offs could hardly be avoided under the exercise.

He said under reorganisation of the institutions, some executive posts were likely to be abolished. "If you remove a boss with 20 to 50 people under him, they also have to go," he said.

Ndugu Jamal said capacity utilization in the productive sector would remain low for the next few years, but the current workforce was meant for maximum capacity utilisation.

"I am not recommending this, but ideally we were supposed to reduce some percentage of workers (to match the capacity). The situation calls for thorough scrutiny," he said.

Meanwhile, Ndugu Jamal said efforts must be made to contain inflation, which he described as a "very, very serious thing."

"We must understand the causes of inflation, the current rate, contain it and bring it down (gradually). We are not serious in talking about it (inflation), yet," he said.

The Minister dismissed notions in some quarters that inflation was irrelevant to the national economic revival efforts. He said not all countries could compare their economies to that of Israel which was running at 1,000 percent inflation rate.

"Inflation matters where wages are not pegged to the inflation rate," he pointed out.

Ndugu Jamal stressed that the economic recovery measures must be sustained to avoid last minute reactions to outgrown problems.

He regretted that there were not many checks and balances in the system as a result of which problems were tackled at breaking point.

"This boil-kind of malaise is not good. We need more checks and balances," he said.

CSO: 3400/562

TANZANIA

ARMY CALLED UPON TO FEED ITSELF

Dar es Salaam SUNDAY NEWS in English 27 Jan 85 p 1

[Text] The Party has advised that the National Service (JKT) camps should set specific short-term goals which will enable it produce sufficient foodstuffs to feed the armed forces in the country.

The advice was given in Dar es Salaam yesterday by the Party Secretary General, Ndugu Rashidi Kawawa, when closing a meeting of the Commanders of the Tanzania People's Defence Forces (TPDF). The meeting was chaired by the Minister for Defence and National Service, Ndugu Muhidin Kimario.

Ndugu Kawawa said while the Party and Government were laying various strategies to overcome the current economic hardships, the JKT could fully supplement the efforts by growing enough food crops such as paddy, maize and beans so that the TPDF would stop buying in the open market, and use the money for profitable ventures.

He said JKT camps were essentially economic units of the armed forces, adding that it was high time their militant youths were fully deployed for maximum production.

He suggested that beginning this year the Commanders should ensure married soldiers who worked in areas with plenty of arable land must have their own farms. All the camps in such areas must be self-reliant in vegetable and milk production, he added.

The Secretary General emphasized that Party branches in the military brigades should spearhead the campaign for increased food production, since it was not possible for their members to accept socialist policies and become properly disciplined when their families faced acute food shortages.

Ndugu Kawawa said the only way to strengthen the life of the Party in the army was for the leaders to ensure that the sittings were regularly convened as required under the CCM Constitution. This would enable the members to air their views and even criticise where there were shortcomings.

"In the past when we were trying to introduce Party organs in the army, some Commanders expressed fears that the degree of discipline would fail and pave the way for laxity. But they now realise they were holding wrong views of the morale, consciousness and discipline of members, of the army has improved instead of deteriorating," he pointed out.

The TPDF was also able to overcome its difficulties and tests during the past twenty years of its existence mainly because the soldiers were politically conscious, "thanks to the efforts of the Party," Ndugu Kawawa said.

He cited the overwhelming victory over the aggressor troops of Iddi Amin which he said would not have been possible if the soldiers were reactionary. Likewise, their contribution to the liberation struggle in Mozambique, Zimbabwe and elsewhere has been possible because of their revolutionary fervour.

Regarding Sungusungu Ndugu Kawawa said all TPDF members were obliged to encourage such traditional defence groups which he explained that in areas like Tabora, Shinyanga and Mwanza have been able to drastically reduce cattle rustling, armed robberies and banditry.

"Sungusungu are legitimate defence groups which were formed in line with the 1971 Party Guidelines and they are led by ex-soldiers, teachers, doctors and other responsible officers living in the villages," he said.

CSO: 3400/575

TANZANIA

GDR TO PROVIDE TECHNICAL ASSISTANTS

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 26 Jan 85 p 1

[Text] The German Democratic Republic (GDR) has offered to train ten maintenance technicians in textile engineering in the GDR for the integrated Mbeya Textile Mill.

According to a joint statement issued yesterday at the end of a four-day third session of the GDR-Tanzania Joint Commission held at the Kilimanjaro Hotel in the city, the offer was made under the scientific and technical co-operation framework to ensure efficient operation of the mill.

GDR also agreed to provide 16 experts under a three year technical assistance to help in the completion and operation of the mill as part of financial and technical assistance to the project.

The meeting centred on questions of further development of economic and trade co-operation between the two countries, and specifically reviewed the implementation of the provisions of the second session of the Joint Commission held in Berlin in 1983.

Both sides agreed that progress had been made regarding the completion of the 500m/- Mbeya Textile Mill despite the "current severe economic financial difficulties facing Tanzania."

They expressed satisfaction with the growing cooperation in all fields of mutual benefit between the two countries and resolved to further strengthen it.

Meanwhile, the two sides expressed the need for strengthening "closer political dialogue and constructive co-operation for the maintenance and safeguarding of peace" given the current international situation.

The GDR delegation leader, the Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers, Ndugu Manfred Flegel, paid a courtesy call on President Nyerere during which he conveyed fraternal greetings from GDR leader Erich Honecker.

The delegation also called on Premier Salim Ahmed Salim.

CSO: 3400/575

TANZANIA

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF ACCUSED PROVIDED

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 22 Jan 85 pp 1, 3

[Text] Brief biographies of the nineteen people accused of plotting to overthrow the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania were read out in court yesterday.

According to the Director of Public Prosecution Ndugu William Sekule, the first accused Hatibu Ghandhi alias Hatty MacGhee (39) was born at Mbweni Pangani District in Tanga Region. He started education in 1953 at Mkuzi Mission Primary School. In 1958 he joined Msanga Middle Primary School where he finished Standard Eight.

In 1965 he joined the Dar es Salaam Technical College where he graduated with a diploma in electronic. Afterwards he attended studies abroad before joining the defunct East African Airways Corporation (EAA) as a pilot. In 1978 he joined Air Tanzania Corporation.

He resigned from ATC in 1979 and joined Business Machines Limited as a pilot. In 1981 he moved to Nairobi, Kenya, where he joined the Trans-export firm.

The same year he moved to Sudan and joined Sudan Airways. In July 1982 he resigned and went back to Nairobi. It was at this stage that he started his frequent trips to Tanzania allegedly laying down plans to overthrow the Government.

Second accused Captain Christopher Kadego, alias Chris attended primary education in Shirati, Tarime District, Musoma Region. He moved to Mgulani Primary in 1970.

In 1971 he joined the then St Joseph Secondary School where he completed Form Four in 1974. In the same year he joined the army where he became a Lieutenant in 1977. In 1980 he underwent studies abroad for six months. In 1982 he was promoted to a Captain. He is alleged to have become involved in the case while he was posted at 81 KJ.

Third accused Captain Eugene Maganga: Born on 3rd September 1953 in Tabora. In 1961 he started primary school and in 1968 he joined Milambo Secondary School where he completed Form Six in 1974. In 1976 he joined the army. He attended Military training abroad in 1979. In 1980 he joined the University of Dar es Salaam where he graduated in political science.

It was while at the University that he is alleged to have become involved in the plot.

Fourth accused Captain Metusela Suleiman Kamando: Born in 1949 in Kahama District, Shinyanga Region. In 1969 he joined Musoma Alliance Secondary School. He later joined the army in 1970 and rose to the rank of 2nd Lieutenant in 1976. After attending pilot course abroad he was posted to the airwing section.

It is alleged that it was at this stage that he joined the alleged plotters.

Fifth accused Captain Vitalis Gabriel Mapunda: Born at Mkalanga Village in Ruvuma Region. After attending primary and secondary schools he joined the army, rising to the rank of Captain.

He became involved in the alleged plot around December 1982, according to the prosecution.

Sixth accused Captain Roderics Roushan Roberts was born in 1944 at Rwengu Village in Ruvuma Region. In 1964 he completed Form Six at the then Mkwawa High School. In 1965 he joined the University of Dar es Salaam to study economics but dropped out in his first year.

In 1971 he joined the army. The prosecution charged that he became involved in the coup plot around November 1982.

Seventh accused Captain Dietritch Oswald Mbogoro was born in 1954 at Wino Village in Songea. He joined the army after completing Form Four. In 1975 he went abroad to study air defence. He allegedly became involved in the plot in December 1982.

Eighth accused Captain Zacharia Hanspoppe was born in 1956 in Dar es Salaam. He obtained primary education in Iringa and in 1973 joined the army. In 1975 he underwent an air defence course abroad. He became involved in the alleged plot in December 1982.

Ninth accused Lieutenant Badru Rwechungura Kajaja was born in 1951 in Bukoba. He attended secondary school at Omumwami and in 1974 joined the army. Before his arrest, he was posted at the Nachingwea military camp.

Tenth accused Lieutenant Paschal Christian Chaika was born in 1953 in Ukerewe Mwanza Region. He completed secondary education at Mwanza Secondary School in 1974. He joined the army in 1978. At the time of his arrest he was posted at Dodoma 81KJ.

Eleventh accused Lieutenant John Alfonso Chitunguli was born in 1955 in Mtwara Region. He completed Form Four in 1974 and joined the army in 1976. At the time of his arrest he was posted at Dar es Salaam 81 JK.

Twelfth accused Lieutenant Mark Augustine Mkude: Born in 1955 in Morogoro Region. After completing his education he joined the army where he rose to the rank of Lieutenant within six years. He got involved in the alleged plot in November 1982.

Thirteenth accused Christopher Pastor Ngaiza was born in Muleba District, Kagera Region in 1931. He attended school in Uganda as well as Tanzania and graduated at Makerere University. He became involved in the alleged plot in November 1982.

Fourteenth accused Lieutenant Gervas Rweyongeza was born in 1946 in Muleba District. He joined the army in 1966 and later went abroad for military training. The prosecution alleged that he became involved in the plot in June 1982.

Fifteenth accused Lieutenant Otmar Thomas Haule: Born in 1950 and attended Kigonsera Secondary School. In 1969 he joined the army. The prosecution alleges that he became involved in the plot in December 1982.

Sixteenth accused George Banyikwa: Born in 1939 in Ngara, Kagera Region. He attended secondary school in Dodoma and later joined the teaching profession. He also worked with the Tanzania Harbours Authority (THA) before joining the University of Dar es Salaam to study law.

After studies he joined Business Machines Limited as a Corporation Secretary. He got involved in the plot around November 1982, the prosecution alleged.

Seventeenth accused, Zerah Banyikwa, was born in Ngara in 1946. She completed Bwiru Secondary School in 1962. At the time of her arrest she was working as a personal secretary with the Tanzania Harbours Authority. She is alleged to have become involved in the plot in November 1982.

Eighteenth accused, Nimrod Theophil Faraji was born in 1957 and at the time of his arrest was a commanding officer of 81KJ in Arusha. He allegedly got involved in the plot in September 1982.

The last accused, Livinus Maximillian Rugaimukamu was born in 1953 at Rutabo, Kagera Region. He graduated with a BA (Commerce) degree at Makerere University in 1977. He joined Bora Shoes Company in Dar es Salaam. He also attended various short course abroad. He is alleged to be involved in the plot.

CSO: 3400/573

TANZANIA

IN CAMERA DECISION STIRS DEBATE

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 26 Jan 85 p 1

[Article by Nasibu Mwanukuzi]

[Text] The treason trial went in camera yesterday when the 8th prosecution witness Staff Sergeant Boniface Temu took the witness stand to testify on matters touching on military installations in the country.

This followed the legal tug-of-war between the prosecution which wanted the testimony to be heard in camera and the defence side which objected to the proposition, arguing that the public had a right to an open hearing.

The issue was resolved after 45 minutes of "trial within a trial" when Judge Kiongozi Nassoro Mnzavas ruled in favour of the prosecution.

"I am satisfied with a plea by the Director of Public Prosecution (DPP) that considering the circumstances of the case, the testimony should be held in camera. For it will touch on matters related to national security. I thus invoke my powers and order the public to be excluded from the hearing," the judge ruled.

The legal wrangle started when the DPP, Ndugu William Sekule, called in the witness and pleaded with the Judge that the public be excluded in pursuit to Section 76 of the Criminal Procedure Code as well as a decision of Musa and five others Vs Republic of 1970.

In the case which was held at the High Court in Dar es Salaam, then Chief Justice T. Georges had on two occasions held the hearing in camera, excluding the public from the court proceedings.

Defence counsel Murtaza Lakha objected to this citation as "irrelevant" because the same went to the then Eastern Africa Appeal Court (EACA) where the decision by Georges was reversed by Sir Charles Newbold.

In EACA, it was held that "the discretion of the judge to hold trial in camera should be used on rarest occasions and only when the judge is completely satisfied that it is necessary."

Lakha argued that the treason case was one that the public was heavily involved. "It is a case in which 19 people are charged for attempting to assassinate the President who has been elected by the people. The people then have a right to an open hearing," he argued.

Lakha could not see why the trial should be held in camera because in his view many security officers are included in the list of witnesses and some of them had already testified in court since the trial started.

He put across the proposition that the Judge should order the defence counsels to limit their questions to the witness instead of barring the public from the court. He also insisted that the prosecution had not given any reasons as to why the matter was sensitive.

In his reply, however, the DPP said the information to be given by the witness would involve the scope, positioning and function of sensitive military installations "in and around Dar es Salaam."

Lakha cited the last treason trial which was held in public throughout. His objection was supported by all defence counsels who wanted the witness to be heard in public.

After balancing the two sides' views, the Judge ruled that he had no doubt in his mind that the matter was sensitive and involved matters which were closely related to national security.

The public, including reporters, were then ordered to vacate Court Number One in which the trial is taking place. The session went on until 4.30 p.m. after the usual lunch break which lasted up to 2.00 p.m.

The trial resumes again on Monday when the witness is expected to continue with his testimony.

CSO: 3400/574

TANZANIA

BRIEFS

ITALIAN FIRM WINS TENDER--An Italian firm, M/S Vogerar, has been awarded the tender to construct the Bukombe-Lusahunga Road at a cost of 252.8 million/-. The Principal Secretary in the Ministry of Communications and Works, Ndugu Odira Ongara, said in Dar es Salaam yesterday that construction of the 127-kilometres stretch which is part of the proposed great Rusumo-Isaka Highway that will link Tanzania and Rwanda, would take 30 months. "It is projected to be completed by the end of 1987," Ndugu Ongara said. He said preparation of contract documents and formal contract negotiations between the Ministry, the project consultants (M/S Gitec of West Germany) and the contractor, would take place next month. The contract was expected to be signed next February, he said. A spokesman of the Commission of the European Community (EEC) had committed 660m/- to the project on the understanding that the Tanzania Government would set aside 100m/- for the project to cover local costs. The EEC money would cover the foreign component costs of the project, the spokesman said. It is understood that the Ministry of Planning and Economic Affairs has set aside 33.5m/- for the project this financial year and that Tanzania has assured the EEC that she will meet the local costs. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 29 Dec 85 p 1]

NEW FUEL RATIONING SYSTEM--The Ministry of Water, Energy and Minerals yesterday announced a new system of issuing fuel ration cards in Dar es Salaam Region for the next six months. A press release issued by the Ministry in the city said under the new system which started yesterday owners of petrol stations are to purchase fuel ration cards from the Ministry and then sell the cards to their registered customers. The step had been taken because a number of petrol stations had not been remitting money realised from the sales of fuel cards, it said. Under the old system, the fuel ration cards were issued to petrol stations which in return were supposed to sell them to their customers and remit the dues to the Ministry. Under the new system the Ministry would get the money directly from the petrol station owners and the proceeds from the sales of the cards, at 50/- each, would be retained by the owners of the petrol stations who would return to the Ministry the unsold ones. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 2 Jan 85 p 1]

TPDF MEETING BEGINS--The Vice-President, Ndugu Ali Hassan Mwinyi, is expected to open a meeting of the Tanzania People's Defence Forces (TPDF) officers in Dar es Salaam tomorrow, a statement said yesterday. The six-day meeting, will be attended by formation commanders of the TPDF, departmental heads from the Ministry of Defence and National Service and those from the National Service head office. The meeting, to be chaired by the Minister for Defence and National Service, Ndugu Muhidin Kimario, will among other things, review the development of the defence forces for the past 20 years and work on the orders given to them by the Commander-in-Chief of the Defence Forces during the 20th anniversary of the TPDF last September. [Text] [Dar es Salaam SUNDAY NEWS in English 20 Jan 85 p 1]

OIL SEARCH TO CONTINUE--The Zanzibar Government is negotiating with foreign companies for oil exploration in the Isles, the Deputy Minister for Marine, Tourism and Forestry, Ndugu Rabia Hamdani, told the House of Representatives yesterday. She said her ministry had also contacted the Tanzania Petroleum Development Corporation (TPDC) to continue to search for oil in the Isles to determine its viability. Answering Ndugu Salum Juma Othman (Pemba South), the Minister said oil exploration during the last ten months showed that there were positive signs in Zanzibar. Ndugu Hamdani, who did not name the companies, said the TPDC had continued to search for oil in the Tanzanian coast since 1971. She said oil search in Zanzibar began in 1956 when a British firm started exploring in Zanzibar and Pemba isles. She said initial results had shown that there was not enough oil for commercial exploitation. Ndugu Othman had wanted to know efforts being made by the Zanzibar Revolutionary Government in searching for oil. [Excerpt] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 24 Jan 85 p 3]

KOREAN SECURITY MINISTER VISITS--The visiting Democratic Republic of Korea's (DPRK) Minister for Public Security, Ndugu Li Chol Bong, yesterday held talks in Dar es Salaam with the Minister for Home Affairs, Ndugu Salmin Amour, and other government officials. Issues discussed at the meeting held at the Ministry were not immediately known, but a senior official in the Ministry said before the talks that Korean assistance on the construction of houses for the Police Force was scheduled to feature prominently. The Korean Minister, who arrived in Dar es Salaam on Monday for an official visit, was yesterday scheduled to visit various projects undertaken by the Force in the city. The two countries last year signed a co-operation agreement. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 9 Jan 85 p 1]

JAPANESE AID PRAISED--Tanzania has praised Japan for its continued technical and financial support to the country's projects in national food production, construction and manpower training. The praise was given by the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Ndugu Benjamin Mkapa, in Dar es Salaam last night at a farewell dinner held at the Kilimanjaro Hotel in honour of the outgoing Japanese Ambassador, Mr Mitsuo Asaba. Ndugu Mkapa said

the economic and technical cooperation between the two countries had greatly expanded and new areas of cooperation continued to be initiated following the existing political goodwill and commitment of Japanese and Tanzanian leaders. The Minister said Japan aided the Kilimanjaro Regional Integrated Development Project and the Tanzania Fishing Company; constructed the Selander Bridge in Dar es Salaam; undertook topographic mapping in Mara Region, designed the Rufiji River Bridge; and aided Lake Natron soda ash project. [Excerpt] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 11 Jan 85 p 1]

SWEDEN FUNDS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM--Sweden has pledged to give Tanzania a grant totalling 1.9bn/- for development co-operation programme for 1985/86 financial years. An agreement to this effect was signed in Dar es Salaam yesterday by an official in the Ministry of Finance, Ndugu A.T. Makenya, and the head of Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA), Ndugu B. Ljunggren. The signing of the agreement follows four days of consultations between Tanzania and SIDA aimed at reviewing the existing two-year development co-operation programme concluded in May 1983. According to a press release issued by the Ministry of Finance in the city yesterday, the coming two-year development programme would focus mainly on rehabilitation and consolidation of existing capacities, geared at increasing productivity both for domestic consumption and for exports and maintaining current social services. The areas of co-operation between Tanzania and Sweden are industry, Education (including vocational training), rural water supply, agriculture (co-operatives), forestry, transport, telecommunications, public administration, energy as well as import support. During the next two years the need for better aid co-ordination would be stressed and arrangements for co-ordination of imports of fertilizer between relevant donors would be made. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 12 Jan 85 p 1]

WAGES TO BE EQUALIZED--The Zanzibar Revolutionary Government has raised the minimum wage by 35 percent from 600/- to 810/- effective January 1 this year, the Isles President, Ndugu Ali Hassan Mwinyi, announced yesterday. Speaking from Tibirizi grounds here at the climax of the 21st Zanzibar Revolution anniversary celebrations, Ndugu Mwinyi said the step had been taken in consideration with the high cost of living. He said the increase would put the Isles workers' minimum wage at par with their counterparts' on the Mainland. Salaries for other workers would soon be adjusted accordingly, Ndugu Mwinyi said. The increase is the second since Ndugu Mwinyi became President of Zanzibar last year, following the resignation of former President Aboud Jumbe. [Excerpt] [Dar es Salaam SUNDAY NEWS in English 13 Jan 85 p 1]

SWEDEN IN PORT PROJECT--SIDA [Swedish International Development Aid Agency] is calculating that it will invest 200 million kronor in the just over half billion kronor expansion project which is planned for the Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, port project. Swedport, which, among other businesses, handles Goteborg harbor, has received a commission to make an investment study for expansion of bulk cargo handling with the aid of new docks and railroad tracks, as well as training of personnel. [Text] [Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 7 Feb 85 p 10]

EMPLOYMENT RISES, PRODUCTION FALLS--Productivity in Tanzania continued to decline during the 1983/84 period because of the imbalance between employment and production. According to the Executive Secretary of the National Productivity Council (NPC), Ndugu Nikubuka Shimwela, employment increased in almost all sectors of the economy while production declined. In a report on productivity and operations for 1983/84, Ndugu Shimwela noted that total employment in agriculture increased by 5.9 percent between 1981 and 1983 while the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) fell by 6.75 percent. The report, made available to the Daily News, showed that employment in the manufacturing sector rose by 13.8 percent but its real GDP declined by 29.3 percent. In trade, employment rose by 6.26 while its value added contribution dropped by 13.70 percent. The NPC Secretary noted that increased employment might be a desirable goal, but it was of no economic value if it did not lead to greater production as the extra wage earners were given a share from a "shrinking cake." He also attributed the decline of productivity to constraints experienced by every sector of the economy. [Article by Balinagwe Mwambungu] [Excerpt] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 3 Jan 85 p 1]

SWEDISH UNDER-SECRETARY DEPARTS--The Swedish Under-Secretary of State for International Development Cooperation, Ndugu Gosta Edgren, left Dar es Salaam yesterday for home after a one-week visit to the country. During the visit, Ndugu Edgren toured Mbeya Region where he inspected Swedish-aided projects to assess how much more aid was needed for their development. Ndugu Edgren also held talks with the Minister for Planning and Economic Affairs, Professor Kighoma Malima; the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Ndugu Benjamin Mkapa; the Central Bank Governor, Ndugu Charles Nyirabu, and other government officials. He also presented a budget manual to the Government intended to further develop and raise the professional capacity of Tanzania civil servants in order to increase efficiency in the budget process. It was received by the Minister for Finance, Ndugu Cleopa Msuya. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 9 Jan 85 p 1]

ACTS OF TERRORISM FEARED--AIR Tanzania Corporation (ATC) has appealed to members of the public to be vigilant against acts of sabotage against the national airline. ATC General Manager Bakari Mwapachu made the appeal in Dar es Salaam over the weekend at the end of a "safety week" campaign. This followed revelations that several hijack attempts, threats of sabotage against the national carrier and the uncontrolled criss crossing at the airport terminals One and Two posed a danger to the lives and property of the flying public. However, the ATC chief could not disclose any details regarding the hijack attempts and sabotage but said some attempts of horrifying acts had been directed at ATC's new city terminal along Ohio Street some weeks ago. A government official said a number of people were currently undergoing specialised training designed to curb hijack attempts and other adverse acts. [Excerpt] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 28 Jan 85 p 1]

CSO: 3400/578

ZAIRE

UNHCR TO MOVE ANGOLAN REFUGEES AWAY FROM BORDER

Dos Santos to Arrive

AB051705 Paris AFP in English 1620 GMT 5 Feb 85

[Text] Kinshasa, 5 February (AFP)--The UN High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) plans to "move away" from the Angolan border an estimated 54,000 Angolan refugees living in Zaire's south-eastern province of Shaba, UNHCR Deputy High Commissioner William Smyser said here today. He said the refugees would be moved to arable land some 50 kilometers (30 miles) back from their current location, where reliable sources say they are exposed to cross-border activity by Angolan troops and rebels.

The statement came a day before the planned arrival here of Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, who is expected to focus on the refugees crisis during talks with Zairian President Mobutu Sese Seko.

Mr Smyser said a large number of the Angolans fled their country a year ago shortly after the war between government forces and rebels in north-eastern Angola stepped up. He added that several thousand more of the refugees were arriving in Zaire each month. Mr Smyser, who today returned from a 3-day visit to the Dilolu region where the refugees are concentrated, said they were in a "worrying situation" and their stay in the region was causing security problems.

According to a reliable source in the Shaba Province capital of Lubumbashi, Angolan Government troops and UNITA rebels have already made incursions into zones where the refugees are living.

Mr Smyser said the Angolan refugees had been "warmly welcomed" by the Zairian people. However they faced food and health problems and cases of tuberculosis and measles had been observed, he added.

The UNHCR had spent 600,000 dollars on the Angolan refugees in 1984, and expects to increase this sum in 1985 to 1,700,000 dollars, he said. The United Nations' World Program (WFP) expects to devote 2 million dollars to supply their basic needs in the first 6 months of this year, Mr Smyser said. He added that the UNHCR was "prepared to take part" in a newly-convened tripartite committee with Angolan and Zairian officials, but warned that any return of the refugees should be on a strictly voluntary basis.

Refugees in Angola

AB051845 Paris AFP in English 1753 GMT 5 Feb 85

[Excerpt] There are also an estimated 20,000-30,000 Zairian refugees in north-western Angola, who fled the Shaba Province in 1977-78 because of an uprising led by exiled former Katanga gendarmes opposed to Marshal Mobutu's regime.

CSO: 3400/496

ZAIRE

AZAP COMMENTS ON DINNER SPEECHES BY MOBUTU, DOS SANTOS

AB081205 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1050 GMT 8 Feb 85

[AZAP commentary: "Need for Permanent Vigilance"]

[Text] Kinshasa, 8 February (AZAP)--During their exchange of toasts at the Palais de Peuple on Wednesday evening, Presidents Jose Eduardo dos Santos and Mobutu Sese Seko condemned the foreign news media's campaign of intoxication concerning the real nature of relations between Angola and Zaire.

Addressing his Angolan counterpart on this occasion, the founding chairman of the MPR asserted that both Zaire and Angola are endowed with immense potentialities and that they are destined to play an important economic role in Africa south of the Sahara.

Moreover, apart from these enormous economic potentialities, history and geography have condemned the two countries--with all due deference to those who fish in troubled water--to a fruitful and many-sided cooperation. In fact, the long common border and the existence in both countries of the same peoples with ethnic affinities constitute powerful factors of union that cannot be removed by ideological differences. (?Despite) this reality, owners of means of mass communication thirsting for the sensational do not believe that there can be peace between our two countries. They have been using their formidable power of communication to distort facts and intoxicate the hard-working masses of our developing countries.

Fortunately for Angola and Zaire, the experience and maturity of our heads of state guarantee that neither of the two countries will allow itself to be deceived. From the speeches made by Presidents Mobutu and Dos Santos on Wednesday evening, it is evident that the friendship and entente between Zaire and Angola are sure to survive the ravages of time and the evil machinations of the enemies of independent Africa.

Without sacrificing the need for the security of each state, the free movement of persons and goods is to be intensified in order to ensure regular exchanges between the two brotherly peoples. To achieve this, the two people must turn their back on all the "nightingales of subversion" [rossignols de la subversion] if they do not want to condemn themselves. Only vigilance against the intoxication campaign can save us from surprise.

CSO: 3419/269

ZAIRE

BRIEFS

NEW MAGAZINE--Kinshasa, 5 February (AZAP)--The Legislative Council has just published a daily news magazine bearing the title CONSEIL-INFOR at the initiative of its president, Citizen Kasongo Mukundji. In the editorial of its first edition, Citizen Kombo Boma, the head of the Legislative Council Press Service, announced that this news magazine has a mission to inform officials and civil servants serving under this organ of the party on major events in the country, in Africa, and in the world. CONSEIL-INFOR is in fact divided into four news columns, namely "Zaire," "Africa," "World," and "Miscellaneous." The last column is devoted to advertisements and other diverse stories. [Text] [Kinshasa AZAP in French 1231 GMT 6 Feb 85 AB]

IBRD NOTES ECONOMY'S PROGRESS--Kinshasa, 7 February (AFP)--The Zairian economy is "in a phase of revitalization," World Bank Administrator Nicephore Soglo said in Kinshasa on Wednesday following a meeting with Prime Minister Kengo wa Dondo and the new finance minister, Tshishimbi wa Bilenga. The stabilization program followed by Zaire with the agreement of the International Monetary Fund has taken place "in excellent conditions," said Mr Soglo, who announced that World Bank President William Clausen would visit Zaire in 1985 (probably in August). "All the agreements signed with the Clubs of Paris and Rome are being rigorously implemented," added the official, who also stressed the "considerable decrease in inflation in Zaire." The World Bank invests about \$100 million in Zaire every year and hopes to make investments soon for the construction and repair of roads in cooperation with other partners. [Text] [Paris AFP in French 0755 GMT 7 Feb 85 AB]

WARDEN FLEES WITH INMATES--Ilebo, 13 February (AZAP)--Last Saturday, an Ilebo prison warden, Citizen Ntumba alias Zorro, fled with a group of inmates to an unknown destination. As soon as the Ilebo municipal authorities were informed of the situation, they summoned a meeting of the Security Committee of the area to investigate. They called on the working masses of the area to flush out and subdue the fugitives, whose number has not been disclosed. Four escapes have been reported at this prison since the assumption of office of the present chief warden. [Text] [Kinshasa AZAP in French 1210 GMT 14 Feb 85 AB]

CSO: 3419/269

ZIMBABWE

MUGABE HAILS CHITUNGWIZA PEOPLE'S FACTORY

Harare THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 27 Jan 85 p 1

[Text] The first community-based productive enterprise to be established by the Government was officially opened by the Prime Minister, Cde Mugabe, in Chitungwiza yesterday.

The Chitungwiza Garment Factory is a cooperative project built with Chinese assistance. Cde Mugabe said it could produce about 73 000 suits of school uniforms or 44 000 suits of ordinary military uniforms using local materials in 270 working days a year at one shift a day and eight hours a shift.

He said the building of the factory followed the signing in 1983 of a "contract of implementation" between China and Zimbabwe. China provided a complete set of equipment for the sewing factory, comprising 79 units for cutting, sewing, ironing and repairs.

China also sent a team of 10 technical experts to guide in "the installation of equipment, adjustment and production as well as the training of Zimbabwean personnel in administration, production and machine maintenance," Cde Mugabe said.

Hailing the factory as a unique project, the Prime Minister said the money it generated would be ploughed back to create more jobs for people in Chitungwiza. The profits would also be used to beef up the 3 362 group school uniform-making projects throughout the country to make them viable co-operatives.

"I wish to reiterate that it is Zanu (PF's) and the Government's policy to see the working people increase their control and ownership of our natural resources and our institutions and instruments of production, both locally and nationally," he said.

The state-owned factory presently makes uniforms for all Chitungwiza schools. Cde Mugabe said there was an agreement that the schools would buy uniforms from the factory instead of going to expensive shop in Harare.

He thanked Chitungwiza Town Council for offering the Seke Kenneth Hall to house the factory free of charge and for renovating it without any labour charges.

He also congratulated David Whitehead Textiles, Limited for winning the tender to supply material for the factory.

The factory employs 70 workers, 54 of whom are women. Cde Mugabe said this showed the Government's determination to create jobs for women.

The Chinese Charge d'Affaires, Cde Wei Jianye, said: "This factory is the fruit of the solidarity and co-operation between our two sides and will play its due role in the manufacture of uniforms in Zimbabwe."

He also disclosed that Chinese doctors would be coming to this country "very soon" to work at Chitungwiza Hospital with local doctors. They would include an acupuncturist.

CSO: 3400/571

END